ORKS

GEBER.

The Most Famous

ARABIAN PRINCE

AND

PHILOSOPHER.

OFTHE

INVESTIGATION

AND

PERFECTION

OF

The Philosophers-Stone.

-Ait ifte Libellus :

Magnus quidem non sum, sed inest mibi maxima Virtus.

LONDON,

Printed for William Cooper at the Pelican in Little Britain. MDCLXXXVI.

24226.17.5* THE

ANARD COLLA

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He Eminency and Worth of this Author need no Apology, his Works sufficiently commend Him, who in his Writings, as the present Book clearly shews, used no Tautologies, Circumlocutions, or fruitless Ambages; but (like a good Master, intending to inform, not to perplex the Minds of his Disciples) so succinctly speaks of all Things, as is rarely feen in any other Author. The End, why he Writ in his Time, was as himfelf declares, not only to Teach and Direct the Ingenious; but also to Detect and Enervate the fallacious Descriptions of Sophisters, whom he pronounceth Curfed; faying, he should be accurfed also, did he not discover their Frauds. For a like End was I incited, by a worthy Friend of mine, to this Translation; that the WORKS of so Ancient and Venerable an Author (comprising so many and various most needful Preparations) might now at length be published in the English Tongue; there being at this very Day so many Persons publickly exposing their Chymical Preparations (as they call them) which, if fuch as they are presented to be, or but in some competent measure correspondent to the specious Titles, with which they are infignized, would rather commend their Authors, than need to be commended by them. For Chymistry is a true, and real Art, and (when handled by prudent Artists.) produceth true and real Effects. But

The Translator

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But alas! tit by Experience found. Our empty Veffels give the greatest found.

And (which is more to be bewailed) Men that have fearcely feen the First Entrances of Chymistry, or at most are but Tyro's in that most necessary (though much abused) Science; account themselves fufficiently accomplished, if Confident enough to boast after the Rate of Masters; yea, more than good Mafters in that Art dare to do. For every conscientions Man, exercised in Chymistry, sees Cause enough to lay his Hand upon his Mouth; and yet neglects not to do what Good he can, without blowing a Trumper. He that doth otherwise, may very well be suspected: for (according to the usual Proverb) Good Wine needs no Bulh; and every well performed Work commends the Worker thereof. It is recorded of the famous Painter Apelles, that he, having finished any eminent Piece, did always expose it to publick View, before he durst commend it (as a perfect Work) to him for whom he made the fame. His End in this, as Histories amply relate, was that he might, from the Mouths of others, hear himself praised, or dispraised; and thence be able (prudently conjecturing by what he heard) to correct and amend his own Errours. If Phylicians of our Time did, in imitation of Apelles, expose their Works for the lame End, and would upon just and undeniable Censures, endeavour to amend their Errors; their fo frequent Publications would be highly commendable; but 'tis otherwife. Yet Charity forbids " me to impute this to Avarice, Fraud, or Ambirion (Vices abnominable in all Men, especially in Physicians) but rather to other less injurious Causes, as Ignorance; and want of certain Experience; in amending which, this Book may prove very ferviceable : because

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ndbeule cause the Imprant and Unexpert may possibly be in formed thereby, and thence learn true Experiences. by which (if Industrious) they will in Time be able to Corred their own Errours, as well as if they had ufed the Policy of Apelles. But of Coverous, Deceitful, and Ambitious Men, there is no fuch Hope. Therefore omitting these, I doubt not, but that to every Man studious of Verity, the present Work will be highly acceptable: because herein he will find In-Aructions sufficient to inform his Judgment, in preparing Medicines truly Chymical. For this Author (herein excelling others) hath clearly and candidly, though briefly, taught the Methods of purifying all Metals, Minerals, Salts, Allomes, &c. In which true and perfect Purification, the Vertue of each Subjest (its Vice and Impurity being separated) is rendred ten-fold more efficacious in Medicinal Use, than the same Subject (without such Preparation preceding) could have been; as Experience daily proves. But if any Man object and fay, This Author taught thefe Purifications only in Order to the great Scone of Philosophers; to him I thus answer: All Philosophers (Ancient and Modern) unanimously affirm, that Impurity tends to Corruption and Death; but Purity to Incorruption and Life. Therefore, if they, to amend imperfect Metals, viz. To heal the Difeases of them, fo strictly enjoyned the Separation of Heterogeneals, and Purification of Things Homogenal; how much more; every faithful Phylician ought to labour in purifying the Subjects of Medicine for the Humane Body (more precious than all Metals) of which thele here specified are no mean Part, I leave to the Judgment of all .: And having premised these, crave the Readers Patience in perulal of the following:

When I had perfected this Translation of GEBER, my Purpose was to have conceased my Name; as I did in the Translation of Royal and Practical Chymi-

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The Translator, &c.

ftry (which being my first Esfay in that kind of Learning, I must confess were not so well performed, as I intend that Book shall be, if a Second Impression thereof be made in my Time) of Beguinus his Tyrocinium, of Helvetius bis Golden Calf, all made publick some years fince; together with that of the Triumphane Chariot of Antimony, With Kirkringius his Notes thereon (though not the small Piece of Synesius to it annexed) lately published : but finding some too ready, as the faying is, to thrust their Sickle into another Mans Harvest, I am now at length enforced here to subjoyn my Name; being resolved henceforth so to do, whenfoever any other of the Works (through the favour of God) by me translated, shall come to be exposed to publick View. For, besides the large Volume of the Works of Ramund Lully, now ready for the Press (not to mention other Pieces on various Subjects, of which I have translated many for private Persons) I have Englished the greatest Part of the Works of Paracelfus; having compleated two of his three Volumes, and about half the Third: which I intend to finish (if GOD permit) as Time, Opportunity, or Encouragement shall be offered. Reader, I could here mention more; but confidering that no Man hath any thing that he hath not received; and timely remembring that Poetical Admonition,

Qui sic inflatur, desert esse somme Bonum:

There conclude, subscribing my self (as I always defire to be) your real Friend

May 3d. 1678, From my House at the Star in New-market in Wapping, near the Dock. Richard Ruffell.

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GEBER,

GEBER;

The most Experienced Arabian Prince and Philosopher,

OF THE

Investigation or Search

PERFECTION.

The PREFACE of the AU-THOR, Shewing the Reasons why he writ this BOOK.

We with continued and frequent diligence of Labour, and great Study equivalent, not without most profound and serious thoughts, &c. expose publickly to your view, the Investigation of this most noble Science, that the subfequent Volumns may the better and more clearly be understood by you; and that being understood, searched into, and found, they may the more easily and readily

dily be brought to effect. And because, to find out the Reason of Art, is another thing, then to attempt and prove the sub-titues and intrigues of the ethings; until by operating, searching, and experiencing, the intended compleatment be attained: therefore, what soever we found out by things declared (I mean, of things perfecting Art) we have here written according to the intention of our Mind. Let, let no man think that we composed this Investigation before our Book, which is Intituled, The Sum of the Perfection of the Magistery; in which, what soever we faw and handted, we have compleatly described, according to the Order of Science, with Experience and certain Knowledg, which we acquired by our Scrutiny, exercised what the Effects of Natural and Mineral Things, and the diverse Transmutations apparent in the Work. And we have explained our Science before composed, with this Comment of Investigation, which we purposely writ for that end: therefore, by right, this must precede that, seeing by this Book I am to make Enquiry about the Thing Perfecting. CHAP.

CHAP. I.

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Of Things Perfecting and Corrupting Metallick Bodies.

Herefore, seeing this Science treats of the Impersett Bodies of Minerals, and teacheth how to persect them; we in the first place consider two Things, viz.

Impersection and Persection. About these two our Intention is occupied, and of them we purpose to treat: We compose this Book of Things persecting and corrupting (according as we have found by experience) because Contraries set near each other, are the more manifest.

The Thing which perfects in Minerals, is the fubstance of Argentvive and Sulphur proportionably commixt, by long and temperate decoction in the Bowels of clean, inspissare, and fixed Earth (with conservation of its Radical Hamidity not corrupting) and brought to a solid suible Substance, with due Ignition, and rendred Malleable. By the Definition of this Nature perfecting, we may more easily come to the Knowledge of the Thing corrupting. And this is that which is to be understood in a contrary Sense, viz. the pure substance of B 2

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Sulphur and Argentvive, without due Proportion commixed, or not sufficiently decocted in the Bowels of unclean, not rightly inspissate nor fixed Earth, having a Combustible and Corrupting Humidity, and being of a rare and porous Substance; or having Fusion without due Ignition, or no Fusion, and not sufficient-

ly Malleable.

The first Definition I find intruded in these two Bodies, viz. in Sol and Luna, according to the Perfection of each: but the second in these four, viz. Tin, Lead, Copper and Iron, according to the Imperfection of each. And because these Impersect Bodies are not reducible to Sanity and Perfection, unless the contrary be operated in them; that is, the Manifest be made Occult, and the Occult be made Manfest: which Operation, or Contrariation, is made by Preparation, therefore they must be prepared, Superfluities in them removed. and what is wanting supplied; and so the known Perfection inserted in them. But Perfect Bodies need not this preparation; yet they need such Preparation, as that, by which their Parts may be more Subtiliated, and they reduced from their Corporality to a fixed Spirituality. The intention of which is, of them to make a Spiritual fixed Body, that is, much more attenuated and subtiliated than it was before. Of all these Preparations (accord ding to our Investigation) we shall sufficiently treat in their proper Place in this Book. What

What shall be (as is hereafter mentioned) sufficiently prepared, will be fit to make the White or great Red Elixir with.

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CHAP. II.

Of the Stone of Philosophers, that it is one only, for the White, and for the Red, and from what Things it is extracted. And of the Possibility and Way of Perfection.

T7E find Modern Artists to describe to VV us one only Stone, both for the White and for the Red; which we grant to be true: for in every Elixir, that is prepared, White or Red, there is no other Thing than Argentvive and Sulphur, of which, one cannot act, nor be, without the other: Therefore it is called, by Philosophers, one Stone, although it is extracted from many Bodies or Things. For it would be a foolish and vain thing to think to extract the same from a Thing, in which it is not, as some infatuated Men have conceited; for it never was the Intention of Philosophers: yet they speak many things by fimilitude. And because all Metallick Bodies are compounded of Argentvive and Sulphur, pure or impure, by accident,

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and not innate in their first Nature; therefore, by convenient Preparation, 'tis possible
to take away such Impurity. For the Expoliation of Accidents is not impossible: therefore, the end of Preparation is, to take away
Superfluity, and supply the Desiciency in Perfect Bodies. But Preparation is diversified according to the Diversity of things indigent.
For experience hath taught us diverse ways
of acting, viz. Calcination, Sublimation, Descension, Solution, Distillation, Coagulation, Fixation and Inceration: All which we sufficiently declare in the Sum of the Perfection of the
Magistery. For these are Works helpful in
Preparation.

CHAP. III.

Of Things helping the Preparation, and of their Cleansing.

Things helping Preparation, are these, viz. all kinds of Salt, Alloms, Atraments; also Glass, Borax, and what are of this Nature, and most sharp Vinegar and Fire.

Cleansing of Common Salt.

Common Salt is cleanfed thus: First burn it, and cast it combust into hot Water to be dislolved; filter the Solution, which congeal by

by gentle Fire, Calcine the Congelate for a Day and Night in Moderate Fire, and keep it for use.

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Cleanfing of Salt-Alkali.

Salt-Alkali is fo cleanfed as Common-Salt, and it is Sagimen Vitri. First it is ground, and then the whole dissolved in Common Water hot: afterward Filtred, Congealed, and Calcined with moderate Fire.

Cleanfing of Salt-Gem.

First it is ground, and then proceeded with as with Common-Salt.

Cleansing of Salarmoniac.

Grind it first with the Preparation of Common-Salt cleansed; then let it be sublimed in an high Body and Head, until it all ascend Afterward dissolve it upon a Porphiry in the open Air, if you would of it make Water; or keep the Sublimate sufficiently pure,

Cleansing of other Salts.

There are divers other kinds of Salt found, which are Prepared and Cleanfed, as above is faid.

Cleanfing of Alloms.

First of Roch-Allom: Many Things may be Prepared by it, without its Cleanfing; yet it may be Cleansed thus: Put it in an Alembock

beck, and extract its whole Humidity, which is of great avail in this Art. The Feces remaining in the Bottom, may be dissolved upon a Porphiry-Stone, in some Humid Place, or in Water, which may be thence extracted, and so reserved clean.

Cleanfing of Jamenous Allom.

Jamenous Allom is Prepared as the former: but in this Art it is of greater vertue. There are found yet many other Alloms, all which are Prepared and Cleansed as above is said.

Cleansing of Atraments.

First of Black Atrament, which is thus Clean-sed: First, It must be dissolved in clean Vinegar, afterward Distilled and Coagulated. Or let it be first Distilled by Alembeck, and all its Humidity extracted. The Feces Calcined in this Distillation, must be resolved upon a Porphiry, or dissolved in their own Water, and then Coagulated. Or that Water (if the Artist so wills) reserved.

Cleansing of Copperas.

Copperas or Vitriol, is Cleansed as Black Atrament; yet Black Atrament hath greater Earthiness than the Green. There are divers Atraments, and they are found of divers Colour, which are all Cleansed as the aforesaid.

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Of Glass and Boraces.

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Glass and Boraces, if made in a due man-

The Cleansing of most sharp Vinegars

Vinegars, of what kind soever, acute and harsh, are Cleansed by Subtiliation; and their Virtue, or Effect, is Meliorated by Distillation. Of the Cleansing and Purifying of all the aforesaid, we have now sufficiently spoken: with which the Impersect Bodies may be Prepared, Purified, Meliorated, and Subtiliated, by Fire always duly Mediating.

CHAP. IV.

Of Preparation and Melioration of Bodies in General.

THEY are Prepared and Depurated by the aforesaid, according to the Intention of Fire in this manner: These impersect Bodies have superstuous Humidities, and a combustible Sulphureity, with Blackness generated in them, and corrupting them: also they have in them an Unclean, Feculent, Combustible, and very Gross Earthiness, impeding Ingress and Fusion. These, and such as these, are superstuous in the aforesaid Bodies, which are found

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found to be in them, by our Experience, and certain and ingenious Investigation. And because these Superfluities have access to these Bodies accidentally, and not radically; and the Supoliation of Accidentals is possible; therefore it behaves us, with Artificial Fire, by the aforesaid cleansed Things, to remove all Superfluous Accidents, the only Radical Substance of Argentvive and Sulphur remaining. This is the intire Preparation, and perfect Deparation of Imperfect Bodies. The Melioration, Purisication and Subtiliation of these (the pure Substance remaining) are effected many ways, according as the Elixir re-

quires.

Therefore, the way of Preparing and Purifying in General, is this: First, With Fire proportional, the whole Superfluous and Corrupt Humidity in their Essence must be elevated; also their subtil and burning Superfluity removed: and this by Calcination. Afterward, the whole Corrupt Substance of their Superfluous burning Humidity and Blackness remaining in their Calx, must be corroded with those aforesaid Cleansed, Corrosive, Acute, or Harsh Things, until the Calx be White or Red (or coloured according to the Nature and Property of the Body) and clean and pure from all Superfluity or Corruption. These Calxes must be Cleansed with these Corrofives, by Grinding, Imbibing and Washing. Afterward, the whole unclean Earthinefs,

must be taken away, and deposited with the aforsaid Cleansed or Pure Things, not having Metallick Fusian; they being commixed, and well ground together with the aforesaid Calx, depurated in the aforesaid manner. For these, in the Fusian or Reduction of the Calx, will retain with themselves the aforesaid Gross and Unclean Earthiness, the Body remaining pure, Cleansed from all Corrupting Supersu-

ity; and this by Descending.

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The way of Meliorating and Subtiliating the pure Substance of these, is in General this: First, this Purged and Reduced Body is again Calcined with Fire; and this by the Mundative helps aforefaid: and then, with fuch of these as are Solutive it must be dissolved. For this Water is our Stone, and Argentvive of Argentvive, and Sulphur of Sulphur; abstracted from the Spiritual Body, and Subtiliated or Attenuated; which may be Meliorated by comforting the Elemental Virtues in it, with other prepared Things, that are of the kind of its own Kind; and by augmenting the Colour, Fixion, Weight, Purity, Fusion, and all other Things which appertain to a perfect Elixir. And this is the way (by us only found out) of the Preparation, Depuration, Subtiliation and Melioration of Mineral Bodies in General. Now we pass to the Special or Particular Preparation of every Imperfect Body, with all its Methods, as also of the Perfect Mineral Bodies. And first of Jupiter. CHAP.

CHAP. V.

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Of the Preparation of Tin in Special.

Opiter is manifoldly prepared, yet best in this manner: Put it in an apt Veffel in a Furnace of Calcination, and under it make Fire fufficient for good Fusion of the Body; stirring the Liquefied Body with an Iron Spatula full of holes, and drawing off the Scum that riseth, and again stitring the Body, in that heat of Fire equally induring, until on the Superficies be gathered together a good quantity of that Scum or Powder; which take off, and again continue stirring until the whole Body be reduced to Powder. This Powder fift, and replace it again in the Furnace, adding Fire, not exceeding the Fire of its Fusion, and stir it often. Keep it in this Fire of Calcination for a day Natural, or thereabouts, until its whole Accidental and Superfluous Humidity be abolished, with its Combustible and Corrupting Sulphur. For the Fire elevates and confumes every Fugitive and inflamable Substance: then often well wash it with the aforesaid, viz. with Common-Salt Cleansed, and Allom, and with Purified and Harsh Vinegar, and dry it at the Sun, or in the Air; and then again Grind, and Wash, and Dry: and

and do this time after time, until by the aculty of the Salts, Alloms, and Vinegar, its whole Humidity, Blackness, and Uncleanness, shall be consumed, corroded and done away. This being done, add Glass beaten to Powder, to these aforesaid, and when you shall have impasted the whole together, then with fufficient Fire make it flow in a Crucible with an hole in its bottom, fet within another, and the pure and clean Body will descend, the whole earthly and feculent Substance remaining above with the Glass, and Salts, or Alloms; for in that Body descended and reduced, is an equal and perfect Proportion of clean Argentvive and white Sulphur not burning; because Fire and the Correfives have divided the whole Humidity, and fugitive, and inflamable, and corrupting subfunce and Blackness; and through that Discenfory, by the pasting with Salts, Alloms, and Glass, the whole feculent earthy Substance is separated, the pure Substance with its Proportion remaining.

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Afterward calcine this pure reduced Body again, with pure and clean Salarmoniac, until it be in weight equal, or thereabout. When it shall be well and perfectly calcined, then grind the whole well and long upon a Perphiryfone, and place it in the open Air, in a cold and humid place; or in Glass Vessels, in a Furnace of Solution, or in Hosse-dung, until the whole be dissolved; augmenting the Salt if need be. This Water we ought to honour, for it is what

we feek for the White. These may suffice to be to spoken of the Preparation of Tin.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Preparation of Saturn.

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Ead is thus prepared, Set it in a like Farnace of Calcination, ftirring it, while in flux, as you did the Tin, until it be converted to a most fine Powder: Sift this, and again set if in the Fire of its Calcination, as aforefaid, until its Fugitive and Inflamable Substance be abolished. Afterwards take out your red which imbibe and grind often, with Common Salt cleanfed, and Atrament purified, and very harsh Vinegar. For the Red you must use these as you did for the White, with Common Salt Jamenous Allom, and Vinegar : Alfo as of Tinis faid, your Matter must be often imbibed, dryed and ground, until by benefit of the aforefaid. this faid uncleariness be totally removed: then mix Glass with these aforesaid, and as you did with the Tin cause the pure Body to descend that descending it may be reduced. Again; Calcine it with pure Salarmoniae (as of Aupited is faid) and most subrily grind and dissolve it by the way aforesaid. For that is the Water of Argentvive and Sulphur proportionally made which we use in Composition of the Red E: Lixir.

blizir. These of the the Preparation of Saturn,

CHAP. VII.

Of the Preparation of Venus.

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T TEnus or Copper, is this way prepared: Make a Lay of Common Salt well cleanfed in a Crucible, and upon that put a piece of Copper Place, and over that a Lay of Salt, and then more of the Plate; and so continually, until the Veffet be full: which being covered and firmly luted, place in a Furnace of Calcination, for one day Natural; then take it out and separate and scrape off what shall be Calcined; and again Calcine the Plates with New Salt, as before, repeating the Calcination fo often, as until all the Plates shall be consumed, and corroded by the benefit of the Salt and Fire: for the Salt corrodes the Superfluous Hismidity and Combustible Sulphurery, and the Fire elevares the Fugitive and Inflamable Sub-Stance with due Proportion. Grind this calcined matter to a most subtile Powder, and wash it with Vinegar; until the Water come from it free from Blackuels. Another time imbibe it with new Salt and Vinegar, and Grind, and after Contrition (or Grinding) put it in a Calvining Furnace, in an open Veffel, and let it frand

there three days Natural; then take it out and Grind it very well and fubtily, and well and long wash it with Vinegar, until it shall be cleanfed and purged from all Uncleanness. This being done, dry it well in the Sun, then add to it half its weight of Salarmoniac, well and long Grinding, until it be an impulpable Substance. Then expose it to the open Air, or set it in Horse-dung to be dissolved, until whatsoever is there fubtile shall be dissolved; anew adding clean Salarmoniac, if need shall be, until ter the whole be made Water. Honour this Water, which we name the Water of fixed Sulphur, Wi with which the Elixir is tinged to Infinity. These of the Preparation of Venus.

CHAP. VIII.

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Of the Preparation of Mars.

Ars or Iron, is best prepared thus: Let it be Calcined as Venus, with Common Salt cleanled, and let it be washed with pure Vinegat; being washed, dry it in the Sun, and when dryed, grind and imbibe it with new Salt and Vinegar, and then put it in the same Furnace, as of Venus is faid, for three days. Honour this Solution, viz. The Water of fixed Sulphur, wonderfully augmenting the Colour of the B-These may suffice to be spoken of the Preparation of Imperfect Bodies. CHAP.

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CHAP. 1X.

Of the Preparation of Sol.

in DErfect Bodies need not Preparation, in relation to their further Perfection, being perfect; d- but that they may be more fubtiliated, and attil tenuated, we adhibit this Preparation to them:

R Sol or Gold beaten into thin Plates, and er, , with them and Common Salt very well prepared; make Lay upon Lay in a Veffel of Calcination, which fet into a Furnace and Calcine well for three days, until the whole be fubtily Calcined; then take it out, grind it well, wash it with Vinegar, and dry it in the Sun, afterward grind it well with half its weight of cleanfed Salarmoniac; then set it to be dissolved, until the whole (by the benefit of Common Salt and Armoniac) be dissolved into a most clear Water. This is the precious Ferment for the Red Elixir; and the true Body made Spiritual.

CHAP. X.

Of the Preparation of Luna.

Una or Silver, is subtiliated and attenuated and reduced to Spirituality, in manner as above above is said of Sol. Therefore in all and every part of the Work, do the same in its Subtiliation, as you did with the Gold. And this Water of Luna dissolved, is the Ferment for the White Elixir, made Spiritual.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Properties of the Greater Elixir

WE have now sufficiently determinated the Preparation and Subtiliation of perfect Bodies, that every Discreet Operator may be enabled to attain his Intention. Therefore let him attend to the Properties and Ways of Action of the Composition of the Greater Elixir: For we endeavour to make one Substance, yet compounded and composed of many; fo permanently fixed, that being put upon the Fire, the Fire cannot injure; and that it may be mixed with Metals in Flux, and flow with them, and enter with that which in them is of an ingreffible Substance, and be permixed with that, which in them is of a permixable substance; and be consolidated with that, which in them is of a consolidate Substance; and be fixed with that, which in them is of a fixable Substance; and not be burned by those Things which burn not Gold and Silver; and take away Confolidations and Weights with due Ignition.

Yet you must not think all this can be effect-

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ed by Preparation at once, in a very short Time, as a few Dayes and Hours; but in respect of other Modern Physicians, and also in respect of the Operation of Nature, the Verity of the Work is sooner terminated this way: Whence the Philosopher faith, It is a Medicine requiring a long space of time. Wherefore I tell you, you must patiently sustain Labour, because the work will be long; and indeed Festination is from the Devils part: Therefore let him that hath not Patience defift from the Work; for credulity will hinder him making overmuch hafte. And every Natural Action hath its determinate Measure and Time, in which it is terminated, viz. in a greater or leffer space. For this Work Three Things are necessary, namely, Patience, Length of Time, and Aptnels of Infirmments; of which we speak to the Artificer, in the Sum of the Perfection of our Magistery, in divers Chapters, wherein he may find them, if he be fufficiently skilled in our Works. In which, by manifest and open Froof we conclude, that our Stone is no other than a Fætent (or fruitful) Spirit and Living Water, which we have named Dry Water, by Natural Proportion cleansed, and united with such Union, that they can never be absent each from other. To which two must also be added a third, for abbreviating the Work; that is a perfect Body attenuated.

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The Epilogue and Conclusion of the Work.

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Herefore from the above premised, the Things are manifest in which the Verity of the Work is nigh; and we have confidered Things perfecting this Work, by our true Investigation, with certain Experience, whereby we are affured, That all the Words are true, which are now (by us only) written in our Volumns, according as we found by Experiment and Reafon , related in the fame : But those Things which by our Experience we have operated, feen with our Eyes, and handled with our Hands. We have writ in the Sum of the Perfection of Our Magistery. Therefore, let the Sapient Artificer studiously peruse Our Books, collecting Our dispersed Intention, which We have described in divers places, that We might not expose it to Malignant and Ignorant Men; and let him prove his Collection even unto Knowledge, Studying and Experimenting with the Instance of Ingenious Labour, tillhe come to an intire Understanding of the whole. Let the Artificer exercise himself, and find out this now (in great Love) proposed Way of Investigation, by Our Consideration; and also acquire a plenary Knimledge of the Verity of the perfecting and corcupting Matter and Form. For We in Our Investigation, have considered the

the Matter and Form of Perfect Bodies (from the Radix of their Commixtion, unto their Compleatment) to be pure without any supervenient Corruption. We have also, in a contrary Sense, considered the Substance of Bodies imperfect and perfect, to be one every where, Viz. Argentvive and Sulpbur; which are pure and clean before their Commixtion : And by this Consideration, through Our own Exercise, We found the Corruption of imperfect Bodies, accidentally to have access; and that this gave a new and corrupted Form: For when We have feen imperfect Bodies by Our Experience and Ingennity, prepared and cleanfed from all superfluous Corruption and Fugitive Uncleanness, deliberate and terrestrial, We found them of greater Clearness and Brightness, or Purity, than Bodies naturally perfect, not prepared. By which Consideration We came to the perfect and compleat end of this Science, which We have perfectly described in Our Books. Therefore be Studious in them, and you will find Our whole Science, which We have abbreviated out of the Books of the Ancients.

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The Famous Arabian Prince and Philosopher,

Of the Sum of

PERFECTION,

OR, OF THE

PERFECT MAGISTERY:

Two Books.

The First Book.

The PREFACE, Touching the Way of Describing this ART, and of those that are fit DISCIPLES.

Ur whole Science of Chymistry, which, with a divers Compilation, out of the Books of the Ancients, We have abbreviated in our Volumes; We here reduce into one Sum. And what in other Books written by Us is diminished, that We have sufficiently

ciently made up, in the Writing of this Our Book, and supplied the Defect of them very briefly. And what was absconded by Us in one Part, that We have made manifest in the same Part, in this our Volume; that the Compleatment of so Excellent and Noble a Part of Philosophy, may be

apparent to the Wife.

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Therefore, Most dear Son, know, that in this Work the whole Operation of Our Art is sufficiently contained in General Heads, with an Universal Discourse, without any Diminution. And he, who shall operate according to this Book, he shall (through God) with Joy find, that he is come to the true end of this Art. But you must also know, that he, who in himfelf knows not Natural Principles, is very remote from our Art; because he hath not a true Root, whereon to found his intention. And he, who knows his Natural Principles, and all Causes of Minerals, yet hath not acquired the true End and Proficiency of this Art; hath a more easie Access to the Principles of this Art, than he who is ignorant in his Intention of the Method of his Work, and is but a little remote from the Entrance of Art. But he who knows the Principles of all Things, and the Causes of Minerals, and the Way of Generation; which confifts, according to the Intention of Nature, is indeed but a very little short of the Compleatment of the Work; without which our Science cannot be perfect: because Art cannot imitate Nature in all Works, pric

but imitates her as exactly as it can. Theres we fore most dear Son, We discover a Secret to you, Viz. That Artificers erre in this, namely, That they desire to imitate Nature in all Differences of the Properties of Astion. Wherefore labour studiously in Our Volumes, and endeavour to ponder them very often in your Mind, withat you may acquire the true Intention of Our that you may acquire the true Intention of Our thought because in them you may find whereon to establish your own Mind, and by them know how to escape Errors, and in what you may be able to imitate Nature in the Artifice the of your Work.

The Division of this First Book into Four Parts.

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First, We intend briefly to set down all Impediments by which the Artificer is impeded in his Work, that he cannot reach to the true End: Also, in this Part we will speak of the Conditions of the Operator of this Art.

Secondly, We will dispute against the Ignorant and Sophisters, who by reason of their own Ignorance and Unskilfulness in their Search after the Magistery, and the Prosiciency of this Art, damn the Art it self, and contend that it hath no being, or is not. But in this part We set down all their Reasons, and afterward most evidently consute the same; so that it will

to their Sophismes are void of Truth.

Principles, that are according to the Intention of Nature; and in that Part We treat of the Way of Generation and Mixtion of them each with other, in the Work of Nature, and of their Iffects; according to the Opinion of Ancient Philosophers.

Fourthly, We will demonstrate the Principules, which are according to the Intention of this Our Work; in which We are able to imitate Nature, and the way of mixing and altering, congruous to Nature, with its Causes, to

be reduced to the Intent of Our Work.

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The First Part of this First Book, treat, ing of the Impediments which hinder the Artists from attaining to the true End of this Art.

CHAP. I.

The Division of Impediments.

The Impediments incident to this Work, are generally two, viz. Natural Impotency, and Defect of Necessary Expence, or Occupations and

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and Labours. Yet We fay, Natural Impotency in Manifold; viz. Partly from the Organs of the Artist, and partly from his Soul. From the Organ of the Artister, it is also manifold; for either the Organ is weak, or wholly corrupted And it is manifold from the Impotencies of the Soul; either because the Soul is perverted in the Organ (having nothing of Restitude, or Reason in it self) as the Soul of a Mad infatuate Man; or because it is Fantastical, unduly susceptive of the Contrary of Forms, and suddenly extensive from one Thing knowable, to its opposit, and from one Will to its opposit likewise.

CHAP. II.

Of the Impediments of this Work, from the Part of the Body of the Artificer.

WE have already generally determined the Impediments of this Work; but now in this Chapter, We speak in a more special manner, and more plainly declare to you all those Impediments most fully, yet with brevity. Therefore We say, if any Man have not his Organs compleat, he cannot by himself come to the Compleatment of this Work; no more than if he were Blind or wanted his Limbs; because he is not helped by the Members: by meditation of which, as ministring to Nature,

the Artificer be weak, fickly, and feaverish; or like the Bodies of Leprons persons, whose Members fail; or of Men at the last point of Life, or of Men at the last point of Life, or of Men at the last point of Life, or or out with decrepit old Age: he cannot worn out with decrepit old Age; he cannot attain to the Compleatment of the Art. Therefore the Artist is hindered in his Intention, by these Natural Impotencies of the Body.

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CHAP. III.

Of the Impediments from the part of the Artists Soul.

WE premised one Chapter, in which we absolutely and manifestly declared the Impediments depending on the part of the Body of the Artificer: It now remains, that we briefly declare the Impediments from the Part of his Soul, which mostly hinder the compleatment of this Work. Therefore, we fay, he that hath not a Natural Ingennity, and Soul, fearching and fubtily scrutinizing Natural Principles, the Fundamentals of Nature, and Artifices which can follow Nature, in the properties of her Action, cannot find the true Radix of this most precious Science. As there are many who have a stiff Neck, void of Ingenuity in every perscrutation; and who can scarcely understand Common Speech, and likewise with difficulty learn Works vulgarly Common. Befides thefe,

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these, we also find many who have a Soul easily opinionating every Phantasie; but what car they believe they have found true, is all Phan. tastick, deviating from Reason, full of Error, and remote from Natural Principles : Because their Brain, repleat with many Fumofities, cannot receive, the true Intention of Natural Toings. There are also, besides these, others of who have a Soul movable, from Opinion to Opinions, and from Will to Wills; as those, who fuddenly believe a Thing, and will the same, without any Ground at all of Reason; but a little after that, another Thing; and do likewise believe another, and will another. And Ar these are so changeable, that they can scarcely accomplish the least of that they intend; but his rather leave it desective. There are likewise terms and the second secon Others, who cannot see any Truth in Natural Things, no more than Beafts; as if they ng were Witless, Mad-men and Children. There no are Others also who contemn the Science, and ub think it not to be; whom in like manner this of Science contemns, and repels them from the ers End of this most precious Work. And there where are Some, who are slaves, loving Money, In who do affirm this to be an admirable Science, but are are afraid to interposit the Necessary Charges. Therefore, although they approve it, and according to Reason seek the same, yet " to the Experience of the Work they attain not through Covetousness of Money: Therefore, but this Our Saint S this Our Science comes not to them. For how let can

hat can he who is ignorant, or negligent in the an fearch of Science, attain eafily to it?

CHAP. IV.

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Of External Impediments hindring the Work of this Art.

ne, aWE have to two Heads reduced all Impediments retarding the End of this end Art, which all are from Radical Principles ly according to the Nature of the Artificer of out this most precious Business. Therefore, it con-ise terns Us now at length to declare the Im-pediments externally supervenient, and happenng by Chances and Casualties, by which, this nost Glorious Work is hindered. We see some obtil and ingenious Men, skilled in the Works of Nature, and, as far as is possible, follow-the is of her, in her Frinciples and Works; in whom also is an Investigation not Phantastick, n all Things beneath the Lunar Circle, that ire regulated by the Mitions and Actions of Nature: Yet these, oppressed with extream re Poverty, and lying under a Dispensation of et indigency, are compelled to postpone or neget this Excellent Mazistery. There are many others besides the abovesaid Currons Men, tetained by the various Cares and Solicitudes of this World, occupying themselves wholly

in Secular Business; from whom this our pre

cious Science withdraws her felf.

Now, from the premised Heads, 'tis fuffic ently manifest what are the Impediments him dring Men from this Art.

CHAP. V.

The Conclusion of this First Part, con taining the Qualifications of the Ar tificer.

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Herefore, from what is abovefaid, w conclude, that the Artificer of this Wor ought to be well skilled, and perfect in th Sciences of Natural Philosophy: because, hor much Money foever he hath, and althoug he be endowed with a naturally profoun Wit and Defire in this Artifice, yet he canno attain his End, unless he hath by Learning acquired Natural Philosophy. For the defet of that which is not acquired by Natural In genuity, must be supplied by Learning. There fore the Artificer must be helped by most deep Search, and Natural Industry. For, by reason of his Learning only, how much foever of Science he hath acquired, unless he be also helped by Natural Industry, he will not be in vited to so precious a Banquet. By his Industry, he must amend his Errour in the point

to which he will be ignorant how to apply a Remedy, if he rely only upon his Learning: fo likewise, he may remedy his Errour in the Point, from his Knowledg acquired by Natural Learning, which by Industry only he cannot avoid; because Art is helped by Ingenu-

ity, and Ingeniuty by Art likewise.

Also it is necessary for him to be of a confrant Will in his Work, that he may not prefume to attempt this now, and that another time: because our Art consists not, nor is perfected in a Multitude of Things. For there is one Stone, one Medicine, in which the Magiftery confifts, to which we add not any extraneous Thing, nor remove we ought; except that in Freparation we take away Super-

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Also he must be diligent in the Work, perfifting to the final Consummation thereof, that he leave not off obruptly; because he can acquire neither Knowledge nor Profit from a diminished Work; but shall rather reap Desperation and Dammage. It is also expedient he should know the Principles and Principal Radixes of this Art, which are effential to the Work: because, he that is ignorant of the Beginnings, cannot find the End. And we shew you all those Principles in a Discourse complear, and fufficiently clear and manifest to wise Men, according to the exigency of this our Art. It is likewise expedient, the Artist should be temperate and slow to Anger, least he

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spoil and destroy his Works begun.

Likewise also, he must keep his Money, and not presumptuously distribute it vainly, least he happen not to find the Art, and be left in Misery, and in the Desperation of Poverty; or at least, when (by his Diligent Endeavour) he is come near to the End of his Mazistery, his Money being all spent he be forced to leave the End (miserable Man as he is) uncompleated. For they, who in the Beginning prodigally waste their whole Treasure, when they draw nigh to the End, have not wherewith to Labour. Whence fuch Men are twofoldly overwhelmed with Grief, viz. because they spent their Money in Things unprofitable, and because they lose the most noble Science which they were in quest of. For you need not to confume your Goods, feeing you may come to the compleatment of the Magistery for a small price, if you'be not ignorant of the Irinciples of Art, and rightly understand what we have declared to you. Therefore, if you waste your Money, not minding our Admonitions, plain and manifest, written in this Little Book, inveigh not against Us; but impute what you suffer to your own Ignorance and Presumption. For this Science agrees not well with a Man poor and indigent, but is rather inimical and adverse to him.

Nor should the Artist endeavour to find

the Sophistical end of his Work, but be intent on the true Compleatment only; because our Art is reserved in the Divine Will of God, and is given to, or with-held from, whom he will: who is Glorious, Sublime, and full of all fuflice and Goodness. And perhaps, for the punishment of your Sophistical Work, he denies you the Art, and lamentably thrusts you into the By-Path of Error, and from your Error into perpetual Infelicity and Mifery: because he is most miserable and unhappy, to whom (after the End of his Work and Labour) GOD denies the fight of Truth. For flich a Man is constituted in perpetual Labour, beset with all Misfortune and Infelicity, loseth the Consolation, for, and Delight of his whole Time, and confumes his Life in Grief without, Profit. Likewise, the Artift, when he shall be in his Work, should study to impress in his Mind, all Signs that appear in every Decottion, and to fearch out their Caufes.

These are the Things necessary for an Artificer sit for our Art; but if any of these We have declared be wanting in him, he should

not approach to our Art.

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The Second Part of this First Books in which are related the Reasons of Men denying this Art, which are alterward confuted.

A General Division of the Following.

Aving already in one Sum of this little Book comprised all the Impediments of this Work, and given you a Doctrine sufficient for the Adherency of this Art: it is now expedient, according to the Intension of our Purpose, to dispute against Sophisters and Ignorant Men. First, setting down their Reasons, according as we promised We would do from the Beginning. Lastly, We enervate all those Reasons so, as it shall be evident to the Wise, that they contain Nothing of Truth in them.

CHAP. I.

The true Reasons of Men simply denying this Art.

There are divers who deny and annihilate this Art. Some simply, others only supposing

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poling it to be. For Some, simply affirming this Art not to be, Sopbist cally strengthen their Argument, thus: They fay, there are diffinct Species and Diversities of Things, because the Proportions, in Commixtion of Elements each with other, are divers and distinct. For an As is divers in Species from a Man; because, in his . Composition, he had a more divers Proportion of Elements. So also it is in all other Diversities of Things, therefore in Minerals. Wherefore the Proportion of Things Mixable (by which is acquired the Formand Ferfection of the Thing) being unknown, how can we know both the Mixture; and to form what is to be mixed? But we are ignorant of the true Proportion of the Elements of the Sol and Luna, therefore we must be ignorant how to form them.

In like manner, they also otherwise argue, condemning our Magistery. For say they, although you should know the Proportion of Elements, yet the way of mixing them together you know not; because Nature Procreates these in Caverns, in Mines, and in hidden Places; therefore, seeing you know not the Way (or Method) of their Mixtion, you are also ignorant how to make them. In like fort, again they argue: Although you should duly know this, yet in the Astion of Mixtion you understand not how to equalize the Agent Heat, by mediation of which the Thing is so persected. For Nature hath a certain

Quantity of Heat, by which the brings Metals to a Being, the measure of which you know not. Even so also you know not the Differences of the Agent Causes of Nature; without which, Nature cannot truly perfect her Intent. Therefore, these being unknown, the whole Method of performing this Art, will be unknown likewise.

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Further, they bring you Reason and Experience: This Science (fay they) hath been fo long fought by wife Men, that if it were possible to attain to it any way, they would a thousand times, before now, have been Masters of it. Likewise also, seeing Philosophers feem to treat of it in their Volumes, yet in them we find no Truth: 'tis manifest and probable enough by this, that this Science is So likewise, many Princes and Kings of this World, having infinite Treasure, and abundance of Philosophers, have defired to attain to this Science, yet could never reach to the Fruit of this most precious Art. This is a fufficient Argument, that the Art is frivolous in its probation. Likewise, even in weak Mixtions of Species, we cannot follow Nature. For we know not how to form an Als, and other like Things, the Mixtions of which are weak, and manifest (as it were) to the Senses. Wherefore also, We must needs be much more ignorant, how to form the Mixtion of Metals, which is most strong; and which is also wholly hid from our Senses and

and Experiences. The Sign of which is the difficulty of Resolutions of Elements from them.

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So also, We see no Oxe transformed into a Goat, nor any one Species transmuted into another, or by any other Artifice fo reduced. Therefore, seeing Metals differ in themselves, can you transform one into another, according to its Species, or of fuch a Species make fuch a Species? This feems to us fufficiently absurd, and remote from the Verity of Natural Principles. For, Nature perfects Metals in a thousand Years; but how can you. in your Artifice of Transmutation, live a thoufand years, feeing you are scarely able to extend your Life to an Hundred? Yet; if to this, it be thus answered, What Nature cannot perfect in a very long space of time, that we compleat in a short space by our Artifice: For Art can in many Things supply the Defect of Nature. We say again, That this also is impossible, especially in Metals; seeing they are most subtil Fumes which need temperate Decoction, that the proper Humidity in them may, according to Equality, be Inspissate (or Thickned) and not fly from them, and leave those Bodies deprived of all Humidity, by which they receive Contusion, or Compression and Extension. Therefore, if you will by your Artifice abbreviate the Time of Decoction of Nature, in Minerals and Metallick Bodies, you must needs do this by Excess of Heat; which which will not adequate, but rather dissipate and destroy the Humidity, dissolving it from their Bodies. For Temperate Heat only is Spissative of Humidity, and Persective of Mixtion, not Heat exceeding.

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So likewise, the Being and Perfection are given from the Stars, as the first Perficients, moving the Nature of Generation and Corrup. tion, to the Being and not Being of Species. But this is done suddenly, and in an instant, when one or more Stars, by their Motions, come to a determinate Site in the Firmament, by which the Being of Perfection is given : for every One thing acquires to it felf a Being, in a moment, from a certain Site of the Stars. And there is not only one Site, but many, and divers each from other, as the Effects of them are divers. And We cannot know the Diversity and Distinction of these each from other; because to Us they are unknown and infinite. How then will you supply the Defeet in your Work, being ignorant of the Diversity of Sites of the Stars, according to the Motion of them? And admit you did know the certain Site of one or more Stars, by which Perfection is given to Metals, yet you could not perfect your Work according to your Intent. For there is no Preparation of any Work, for receiving Form by Artifice, in an instant, but successive. Therefore Form cannot be given to the Work, the Preparation being not made in an Instant. Likee-

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Likewise also, in Things Natural, this is the Order, viz. that it is easier to destroy them than make them. But we can scarcely destroy Gold, how then can We presume to Fabricate the same?

Therefore, by reason of these Sophistical Reasons, and others less apparent than these, they conceit they can destroy this Divine Art. All these are the Perswasions of Sophisters, simply denying the Art to be. But the Reasons of those who deny Art from Supposition, I will set down in the Subsequent, together with the Resutations of them. Yet heree We pass to the Resutation of the Reasons here Posited: first premising our true Intention, in order to the Compleatment of the Work.

CHAP. IL.

That it is not possible, nor ought to be supposed, that Art can imitate Nature in all Differences of Properties of Action. And certain Instructions touching the Principles of Metals.

Therefore We say, the Principles, about which
Nature imploys her Actions, are of a most
hard and most strong Composition: and they
are Sulphur and Argentvive, as some Philosophers

phers fay. Wherefore, being of a most hard t and most strong Composition, they are also of F most difficult Resolution; but this is, that In fr spissation (or Thickning) and Induration (or the Hardning) of them each with other, may be for in fuch wife made, that they may fuffer Conrusion and Extension, by Malleable Compulsion, w and not be broken. By this, no other thing F is meant, than that in Commission of them each with other, their V fcous Humidity is preferved by Successive Decoction in the Mine, Therefore most Déar Son, We give you this ! General Rule, viz. that Inspissation of any Hu- a midity cannot be made, unless first, with n the Humidity be made an Exaltation of the t Parts most subtil; and also with the same Hn. midity, Conservation of the Parts more Gross so (if the Humid in Commistion exceed the Dry) T and a true Mixtion of the Dry and Humid; that the Humidity may be contempered by the Dryness, and the Dryness by the Humidity, and both become one Substance, Homogeneal intes Rarts, temperate between hard and fost, and extensive in Contusion. But this is not done, unless by Dinturnal Mixtion of the viscous Humidity, and subtile Earthines, through their least parts, until the Humid become the same with the Dry, and the Dry with the Humid. And the Resolution of fuch a fubtil Vapour is not fuddenly made, but very leifurely, and in thousands of Years; and that therefore, because it is the Uniform

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k f nard Uniform Substance of the Principles of Nature! o of For if Resolution of the superfluous Humidity In from them, should suddenly be made (seeing (or the Humid differs not from the Dry, by reabe fon of the strong Mixtion, which they have) Con- the Humidity of the Mixtion would be resolved sing Fume; nor could the Humidity be seperated from em the Dryness in Resolution, by reason of the strong

ore- Union which they have each with other.

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Of this We see a manifest Experiment in Subine. this limation of Spirits; for when in them is made Hu- a fudden Resolution by Sublimation, the Humid is ith not separated from the Dry, nor the Dry from the the Humid, being divided into all the Parts of their Mixtion; but their whole Substance ascends, or little of the Mixture is dissolved. Therefore the fuccessive diuturnal and equal Resolution of the subtile sumous Humidity, is the Canfe of the Inspissation of Metals : But this Inspissation We cannot also make after this manner; therefore in this We cannot follow Nature, for We cannot imitate Nature in all Differences of Properties of Action. Wherefore Our Intention is not to follow Nature in the Principles, nor in the Proportion of mixable Elements, nor in the manner of mixing them each with other; nor in the equation of inspissating (or thickning) Heat: all these Things being to Us impossible and wholly unknown. Therefore it now remains, that We fet about refuting the afore-mentioned Reasons

of Sophisters, through Ignerance denying this most excellent Science.

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CHAP. III.

A Consutation of the Reasons of Men simply denying Art.

If they say We know not the Proportion of Elements, and way of Mixing of them each with other, also the Equation of Heat inspissating Metals; and many other Causes and consequent Accidents of the Astions of Nature: We grant the same. Yet by reason of this they do not enervate Our Divine Science, because they are Things We are neither willing nor able to know, any more than they can reach to Our Work. But We assume to Our selves another Principle, and another Method of Generation of Metals, in which We are able to follow Nature.

If they say Philosophers and Princes of this World, have desired this Science and could not find it, We answer, They lie. For some Princes (though sew) and especially the Ancient and wise Men sound in Our Time, have (as is manisest) by their Industry, sound out this Science; but would never by Word or Writing discover the same to such Men, because they are unworthy of it. Therefore They not

not seeing any to possess this Science, conceive an Error in their Minds, and thence judge.

that none have found it.

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Further, if they phantaftically argue, affirming our Impotency, that we cannot imitate Nature even in weak Mixtions, as in the Mixtion of an Als or Oxe; therefore not in the strong: We answer, detecting their manifold Error, that there is no necessity, from their Way of arguing, for Us to grant that our Art is not : because they strengthen their Error and Phantalie, from a Like, or from a Greater to a Less, in which is not contained Necessity, but Contingency; as in many things. This also we shew, by another way, demonstrating, that they affign no apparent Similitude between a weak Comixtion of Animals, and the firm and ftrong Composition of Minerals. For in Animals, and other Living Things, in which the Composition is weak. there is not a perficient Proportion, nor Miscibles of Proportion, nor Qualities of Miscibles, nor a Commixtion, which follows from the Action and Passion of those Things each with other, which is from the Aggregation of those first Qualities; but there is (according to the Opinion of Many) a Soul, which is from the Occult Recesses of Nature, as from a Quintessence, or from the first Mover. And of this also we speak, according to the Opinion of many, and know not the Secret thereof. Therefore, we cannot perform such Things as these, although in them is a weak Mixtion; because we know not how

to infuse the Perfettive , which is the Soul. Yet hence it follows, that the Defect in us, that we cannot compound or make an Oxe, or a Goat, is not from the Part of the Mixtion, but through not defect of Infusion of the Soul: because, as we ge know how to make a weak and more weak pe Composition, so we also know how to make the strong and more strong; imitating the Way vide and Course of Nature according to our Artistice of a In Metals is lesser Perfection than in Animals; by and the Perfection of them confifts more in Pro-wh portion and Composition, than in any thing else. fra Therefore, seeing in them is less Perfection, than into in the other now mentioned; we can the more by freely perfect these, but the other not so. For this the most High and Glorious GOD hath disting do guished Perfections each from other, in many talk Forms. And those Things, in which the Compo- Ar fition (which is according to Nature) was weak, fell are by GOD indued with greater and more noble Perfection, viz. that, which is according to the and Soul: and other things, by him made, of a more fay firm and more strong Composition, as Stones and Jean Minerals, are indued with a leffer and more ignoble Perfection, viz. that which is from eig the Way of Mixtion. Therefore, hence 'tis evi- pe dent, that the Similitude of these Men is not good: for we are not ignorant how to form an Oxe, or a Goat, in respect of the Composition, but of the Perfective Form. Because Perfection in an Oxe, or in a Goat, is more noble and more occult, than the Perfection confifting in a Metal. But

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hat But if they otherwise argue, That Species is igh not changed into Species; we again fay, They we je, as they are more accustomed, than to eak peak truly of these Things: for Species is change the ed into Species, in this manner, viz. when the Indi-Var vidual of one Species is changed into the Individual of another. We see a Worm, both naturally, and is; by natural Artisice, to be turned into a Flye, which differs from it in Species; and a Calfe fe, frangled, to be turned into Bees; Wheat an into Darnel; and a Dog strangled, into Wormes; ore by the putrefaction of Ebullition. Yet we do not or this, but Nature, to whom we administer, ne doth the same. Likewise also, we alter not Meny rals, but Nature; for whom, acording to Art, we prepare that Matter: for she by her k, felfacts, not we; yet we are her Administrators. he and strengthen their own Sophisticate Opinion; re faying : Nature perfects Metals in thousands of nd rears, but you cannot extend your Life fo leng! re We fay , that Nature acting on her own Prinm ciples (according to the Opinion of Philosophers) 1- perfects them in Thousands of Years; but because We cannot follow those Principles, therefore, whether Nature perfects these in a Thousand Years, or in more or sewer, or in m a moment, their Perswasion determines Hot. e That We cannot imitate Nature in her Prin-! uples, We have already in the precedent Negarive Discourse sufficiently abbreviated, det clared, and in a more compleat Speech, in the

Subsequent will demonstrate: Yet according to the Opinion of some Wise and Discerning Men 10 Nature suddenly perfects her intended Work. A size. in one Day, or in a shorter Time. Al S though this should be true, yet We cannot if fi mitate Nature in the Principles, as We have ful-th ficiently proved, as a Thing most manifest of Therefore the remainder of this Argument We confess, granting the whole to be certain a ly true.

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More Stars, Perfection is given to Metals In which Site We know not. To this We answer In We have no necessity to know this Site, because it is not a Species of Things Generable and Con the ruptible, but from the Individuals of it is made an Generation and Corruption of something, every the day; whence it is evident that the Site of Stan for is every day the Perfective and Corruptive of A one or other Species of Individuals. Therefore it is not necessary to expect the Site of Stars, ye re it would be profitable; but it is sufficient for the Nature only to dispose; for she her self being ? Wife, disposeth her Work by the convenient-hi Sues of moveable Bodies: Yea, Nature can'm not perform her own Motion without the Mospition and Site of Things moveable. Therefore it a you dispose the Artifice of Nature; and confider what soever shall fall in from the Conting of this Magastery, the Wirk will be duly a perfected by Nature, under a due Site con-G venient for it, without any previous Confideration tion b. g to tion thereof. For when We fee a Worm deduced Les to a Being from a Dag, or other purrefiable Animal, We do not immediately consider the Al Site of the Stars, but the Dispositions of the it i furrounding Air, and other Caufes (befides ful that) perfective of Putrefaction. From fuch a felt Consideration We sufficiently know, Worms to the produced into a Being, according to Naain ture; for Nature finds out a Site convenient . for her felf, although unknown by Us.

o Also, If they say Perfection is given in an als Instant, and Our Preparation is not made in an red Instant : And hence conclude, That Our Maul giftery cannot be compleated by Artifice; or therefore the Art is not : We say their Heads add are fatuate and void of Humane Reuson, and en they themselves more like to Beasts than Men; for they conclude from Promises, having no affinity with that which is related.

ei - Therefore this way of arguing (An Alsruns, ye ergo, Thou art a Goat) signifies as much as for theirs. And that for this Reafon, Although in Preparation be not made in an Instant, yet that en hinders not, but that the Form or Perfection. an may be given in an Instant to the Matter To sprepared; for Preparation is not Perfection, but eil a disposing to receive the Form.

Moreover, If they fay that it is easier to in destroy Natural Things than to make them by Gold, and thence conclude it to be impossible ratio make the fame. We answer, That so sayio

ing they conclude not of a necessity, by which in We are compelled to grant Gold cannot be made: For seeing it is difficultly destroyed, and more difficultly made; but is not impossible that it may be made (of which distinctly We assign this Reason, viz. Because it hath a strong Composition, it must needs have a more difficult Resolution, and therefore is difficultly destroyed;) yet hence they think the Construction or Making of it impossible, because they know not its Artisticial Destruction, according to the Course of Nature. Perhaps they have by Tryal proved it to be of a strong Composition, but of how strong a Composition be have not tryed. Thus most dear Son, We have presented to you, and resuted, the Phantasies of Sophisters.

Therefore now its expedient We should, according to Our Promise, pass to those Things that are to be determined, touching the Reasons of Men denying the Art, from Things given, or on Supposition. Which being duly examined, We shall then come to determine those Things, which are Principles of the Intention of Nature; the Essence of which We shall more sufficiently discourse of in the solid following: But after that Determination, We shall also speak of those Things that are the Principles of Our Magistery. Yet in treating of the First, We make an universal, but in the sollowing a singular Discourse of every one of the Principles. But now for the present We sufficiently betake

betake Our Selves to the Reasons of Men denyching the Art, from Things given; and their be Resutations.

CHAP. IV.

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is Divers Opinions of those who suppose the Art to be.

WE find very many Men with a diverse Intention, supposing this Art. ps indeed affirm that this Art and Magistery is to on be found in Spirits, but others in Bodies; some ve in Salts, Allomes, Nitres, and Boraces, but others in all Vegetable Things. And among all the aforesaid, some partly well and partly ill, id, others altogether evil, judging of this Divine Magistery, commit that their Judgment to a- Posterity. Yet from the multiplicities of their Errors, We have gathered the Truth, and this hath happened to Us, with difficult and lane borious conjectural Wariness, and long and tedious Experience, with the Interpolition of we great Charges; for their Error hath very often he disturbed the Disposition of Our Mind and Rea-Ve fon, and almost inferred Desperation. Be they he therefore blasphemed to Eternity, of they have left to their Posterity Blasphemics and he a Curse, and by their Error brought the same of on Men Philosophising. For they left not behind

hind them after their Death, Verity, but a Diabolick Instigation rather; and I shall be accurse if I Correct not the Errors of those Men, and teach the Truth in this Science, which this True Art rather requires: For this Magister needs not a Speech occult, nor wholly manifest. Therefore We shall treat of it in such Words as may not be hid from the Wise, but to Men of mean Capacity it Will be most profound, and Fools shall be absolutely debarred from Entrance therein. Which We intend her

in one and the same Discourse.

But returning to Our Purpose, We fay That those who posite this Art in Spirits are manifoldly divers. Some affirm, That the Stone of Philosophers must necessarily be made of Argenivive; others of Sulphur and of Ar nick in affinity to it, others of Marchasite fome of Tutia and Magnesia, and not a few o Salarmeniac. And of those who say it is in Bo dies, some will have it in Lead, others in e very of the other Bodies: so likewise some in Glass, some in Gems; others in the Diversitie of Salts . Allomes , Nitres , and Boraces ; and fome in every kind of Vegetables: And ever one of these Supposers is adverse to the other according to his Supposition: and being adverse to these, he believes himself to be simply adverse to the Art. And for the most part We find either of these Setts void of Reason.

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CHAP. V.

Of the Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Sulphur.

Some supposing to find this Art in Sulphur, imploy their whole Labour in Sulphur, and being ignorant of the Perfection of the Preparation, they leave the Preparation it felf uncompleat; for they conceit that Cleanfing and Purifying only will be a Preparation of Perfecti-But this is done by Sublimation, therefore brought to their Intention, as they think; because they judge that Sublimation only in Sulphur is the Perfection of its Preparation; and likewise in its Compeer, viz. Arsnick, they are induced to the like Judgment. Therefore coming to Projection, which is with Intention of Alteration, they fee that to be burned and vanish, and not long to abide in Bodies, and those Bodies to be left more unclean than they were before Projection of their Matter upon them. Now feeing this Delufion in the Compleatment of their Work, and that in a long time, whereas before they concluded in their Minds; that this Science was to be found in Sulphur only; but now having not therein found it, they argue it is impossible to find it in an other Thing; wherefore, being not found in

this or that, they conclude 'tis no where to be found.

The Confutation of the precedent Reasons.

To these We briefly answer and say, that in this they understand little, and are less Wise; because they suppose Sulphur only to be the Matter of Our Stone. If this their Supposition were true, yet in the way of Preparation they are deceived; because they conceit Sublimation only to be sufficient : For they are like to a Child, who from his first Nativity, unto Old Age, is shut up within an House, not thinking the Latitude of the World to be extended beyond the Latitude of his House, or beyond what he can with his Eyes fee in the House, So they, having not imployed their Labour in many Stones, could not discern from which Our Medicine should be extracted, and from which not; from which also abstaining, they might spare an abundant Labour of their Hands. Therefore, what Labour would be perfective, or not perfective, they are deservedly ignorant. But why was their Work defective? We fay, because they left the burning Property and Flight in the Sulphur; both which do not only not perfect, but also diffipate and dettroy.

CHAP. VI.

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Of the Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Arsnick, and their Resulta-

But others judging this Stone must necessaripeer, Arfnick, and more profoundly intent on the Consummation of the Work, do not only by a Sublimation cleanse the burning Sulphureity, but also endeavour to remove the Terrestreity, leaving the Flight (or Volatility) in it. in like manner, coming to Projection, find a Delufion in it; because their Medicine adheres not stably in those very Bodies, but successively, and by little and little vanisheth, leaving such 2 Bady in its former Condition. Hence these alfo, condemning Art, argue like the former; and to them We answer, as We did to the First, affirming the Art, and that We know it to be, because We have seen and touched the Verity thereof.

E 3 CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

The Reasons of Men denying Art suppofed in Sulphur, Argentvive, Turia, Magnesia, Marchasite, and Salar moniac, with their Reefutation.

OTher some more prosoundly see into the Work, and cleanse their Subjects, taking away both Flight and Adustion; and they make it fixt and earthy, having no good Fusion in Heat of Fire, but a vitrificatory Fusion only; whence, in Projection it cannot mix with Bodies. Therefore they also argue, as the first, and to these We answer, as to the first: Because they lest their Work impersect, not knowing how to compleat it. For the Ingress, which is the Ultimate Persective, they knew not how to search out.

In all other Spirits likewise, is the same way of Preparation, except that in Argentvive and Tutia's, We are excused from greater Labour, than Remotion of their Adustion; for these have not an adustible and instamable Sulphureity, but only Volatility. But Magnesia's, and Marchasites, have every kind of Sulphureity (Marchasite more, and Magnesia less) yet all have Flight or Volatility, Argentvive more, and Salurmoniac less; but Sulphur yet less than its Comp eer:

Compeer: and fourthly, Marchasite less than it; fifthly, Magnesia less than that: and lastly, Tutia least of all. But either of these partaking more or less of Volatility, some Experimentators, by reason of this Flight, have been vehemently deceived in the Operations of their Preparations, and in their Projections likewise. Therefore these also argue and condemn the Art, as others, supposing it in Sulphur; and to these We answer, as to those supposing it in Sulphur.

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CHAP. VIII.

The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Spirits, to be fixed together with Bodies; and their Refutation.

There are Others also endeavouring to fix Spirits in Bodies, without any other precedent Preparation: but Delusion perplexing them, hath on them likewise brought Sadness and Desparation; and they are compelled thence to believe, that this Science is not; and consequently to argue against it. For it is a Cause of Disturbance and Incredulity in them, that in the Fusion of Bodies, they lose their Spirits, which cannot adhere to the same Bodies, but slie from the Asperity

of the Fire, the Bodies only remaining there of in: because they cannot bear the Pressure of T the Fire's Violence, by reason of Volatility W which is not removed from them. Likewife. Delusion sometimes happens, because with those Spirits, Bodies do also fly away; and this is, when the not-fixed Spirits inseparably adhere to Bodies in their Profundity: because the Sum of the Volatile overcomes the Sum of the Fixed. Whence also they likewise, as the first, argue, and we to them likewise, as to the first, answer. Therefore this turns

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wholly to their Reproach.

Sons of Learning, if you would convert Bodies, then (We say) if it be possible to effect this by any Matter, it must necessarily be done by Spirits; but it is not possible that these Spirits not fixed should profitably adhere to Bodies; for they fly away, and leave them unclean. Nor can these Spirits, being fixed, possibly have Ingress, when they are made Earth, which flows not. And when fuch spirits included in Bodies appear fixed, yet they are not; but either recede from them, they remaining, or both take their flight together. Therefore, feeing in a Matter more nigh, it is by no means possible to find out this Art, in a Matter more remote it cannot be found. Ergo, fay they, 'tis no where found To these our Answer is this, Whatsoever is knowable in this Art they do not throughly know, therefore do they not throughly find

ere out what is, or may be operated with it.
e of Therefore, the following Desciency of their
lity, Work is the effect of their own Rashness.
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CHAP. IX.

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The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Bodies, and first in White Lead, that is, Tin or Jupiter, and their Consutation.

Come posite the Art in Bodies, but when they come to the Work it felf, they are deluded; judging either Lead, viz. the Livid x and White (not pure in Whiteness) to be much affimilated and approximate to the Nature of Sol and Luna; the Livid is indeed much approximate to Sol, but to Luna little; and the White much to Luna, but little to Sol, Therefore some of these Men conceiting Tin or 74piter to be much like to Luna or Silver (differing only in the harsh found, formers, and very swift Liquefaction) believing it easily melted, by reason of the superfluity of its Humidity; and fost, by reason of the Furitive Subfrance of Argentowe in it, residing in the Parts possessing that harsh Sound; they Calcine the same, keeping it in such a Fire as it can bear, until it be White in its Calx, which they afterward attempting to reduce, could not; Philotophia

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therefore judged it impossible to be effected And some of these could reduce somewhat from it; and found the same harsh found. 300 foftness, and easie Liquefaction in that, as be-thi Therefore they believed this impossible by this way, and so were induced to Incredulity; thinking the Art of hardning it, not possible to be found out. But some of these Calcined Tin, and reduced it; and again, removing the Scoria thereof, with greater force of Fire calcined and reduced it; and fo by often The reiterating that Work, they found their Tin hardned, and without that harsh sound : But because they had not wholly taken away the swiftness of its Liquefaction, their Mind erred, and they judged it a thing not possible to attain to that. Wherefore of these, other also, willing to procure hardness to it, and a Retardation of Liquefaction, with the Administration of hard Bodies, have fallen into a Delusion, and believed, that it would break whatfoever hard Bodies was mixed with it; and that in this Work no Preparation could help them. Therefore when they could neither prepare it with hard Bodies, nor with Fire, they excused themselves for being so long de-layed in finding out the Art; because they be-lieved it impossible: and carnestly arguing against the Art, positively affirmed it not to be. Besides these, some others adding many Medicaments, faw them making no Mutation nor agreeing with their Tin, but rather corrupting

ted upting the fame, and acting contrary to. has heir Purpose; therefore they cast away their nd, sooks, retorted their Heads, and affirmed his True and Divine Art to be frivolous. Therefore these Men We answer, with Our irst answer.

CHAP. X.

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The Reasons of Men denying the Art Suppufed in Black Lead or Saturn.

THe same Delusion they also find in Black Lead, or Saturn; except only that it reaks not Bodies, and is sooner reduced to a Calx than Jupiter. Yet its Livid Colour they canor remove, because they are ignorant of that; herefore they cannot whiten, with good Dealhation; nor could they ever, by their Phantay, so stably affociate it with stably Bodies, but that it would by firong Expression of Fire. recede from the Commixtion. And indeed Lead doth exceedingly deceive them (supposing in the Preparation thereof much is fited, and that this Science can be found in none, but it) because, after two Reductions from its Calx; t receives no further Hardning, but rather greater softness, than it had at first; and in other Differencies likewise, they see it not amended. Therefore when they, thinking in

ic to find what is more nigh and better, find it not; they are compelled to believe and argue that the Science is no other, than a De lasion; and therefore they offend, as the former.

CHAP. II.

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The Reasons of Men denying the Art sup posed in the Mixtion of Hard Bodie with Hard, and of Soft with Soft

The others compound hard Bodies with hard D and fost with fost, by reason of Conve each into other, and to transmute; an that they could not attain to by reason of their Ignorance. For they, permixing Sol, o mili Lana, with Venus, or with any other of the Merals, could not transmute them into Gol or Silver, with firm Transmutation; but the found every one of them, by the strong Ex preffion of Fire, separated from the Commixit on, and burnt, or reduced to its former No rure. Yet some of these Bodies dure in the Commission, others not; as is by us sufficient gerl all a vehient through Ignorance, make such Ma to despair of the Art, and argue it is no in being. CEH A P Art fin

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CHAP. XII.

The Reasons of Men denying the Art Supposed, in the Mixtion of Hard Bodies with Soft, and of Perfect Bodies with the Imperfect.

fearching, have thought and been fearching, have thought and been fearching, have thought and been fearching to endure, Thers, more intimately and profoundly and limperfect Bodies united with Soft, firmly to endure, and Imperfect Bodies united with the Perfect, to be reduced to Perfection; and that generally they would be transmuted each into other, and transmute with firm transmutation. Therefore they would find out the Affinity and Similarde of them, both by Medicines, and by the Administration of Fire, attenuating the the Gross; as Venus and Mars, and inspissating the Subtile. as is Jupiter, and its like. And some the Gross; as Venus and Mars, and inspillating the Ex Subtile; as is Jupiter, and its like. And some of them, believing they could compleat this No Administration, were deluded in the Comthe mixtion of these Hard Bodies, with the Soft, either because the one made the other altoper gether frangible; or else the Soft was not at all altered by the Hard, or the Hard in no wife no altered by the Soft. Thus they, not finding out the Conveniency, did therefore deny the P Art to be,

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

The Reasons of Men denying the An supposed, in Extraction of the Soul, or in the Regiment of Fire.

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But Others, yet more intimately and more profoundly inspecting, would alter Bodies with Extraction of their Soul, and with the Extracted Soul all other things likewise. Yet the Experience of those Men could not reach to that, but they were deluded in their Intention; and accordingly judged the Art not possible to be found out. And Others, endeavouring to perfect Bodies by Fire only, were deluded in their Opinion; because they knew not how to attain to that. And these accordingly think the Art not to be. All which we answer, as the first.

CHAP. XIV.

The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed, in Glass and Gems, and then Resutation.

THEY who posite this Art in Glass and Gems, have found, that Alteration cannot

be made in Bodies, by Gems and Glass; because, what hath not Ingress, alters not. But indeed, neither Glass nor Gems have Ingress, therefore alter not. And when they endeavoured to unite the Glass with them (which is difficult to be done) they missed of their purpose; because they made their Bodies also Glass: and by reason of this, they concluded this Error to fall upon the whole Art, and so argue that it is not. To whom we answer, they operated not in due Matter; therefore unduly determining, they cannot but condemn this Art according to their own Errors.

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CHAP. XV.

The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Middle Minerals, or Vegetables, or in the Commission of any other Things.

There are Others, supposing the Art to be found in Salts and Alloms, Nitres and Boraces; who may indeed in these make Tryal, but (as we judg) not find it in them. Therefore, although they should, by their Experience, find some small Utility of Transmutation, viz. by Dissolving, Coagulating, and Coacting;

Coacting; vet that doth not enervate this Divine Art, which is both necessary and known, Nevertheless, it is possible, that in all these Things they may find some Alteration; but that is very remote, and exceeding Laborious; and in all other Growing Things, it is proved to be more Laborious to fuch Suppofers.

Therefore they, who possess this Art in all Vegetables, do indeed determine what is possible, but not to them; who shall first fail in their Labour, before the Work laboured can possibly be perfected. Wherefore, if fuch Men find not the Art by their Labours, it must not be argued, that the Art cannot by any Labours be found out. All the before-mentioned Erroneous Persons determined one Matter of theirs to be the only Matter, and supposed there was no o her Matter besides that; and these now do indeed condemn all the other.

But there are many Others, and those almost infinite, who ignorantly, and without knowledg, make a Composition of all, or of fome of these Things, in a diverse Proportion; and their Error is extended even to Infinity, according to the Infinite Diversity of the Proportion of things mixable, and the Infinite Diversity of miscible Matters. And Spi in both these Infinities they infinitely err; some- Dry times through Superaboundance, and sometimes the through Diminution : yet in these, Correction Rec is possible. And we, without prolixity, or te-off

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at of iousness of Words, resolve to insist upon these infinities, where we briefly treat of the Universal Science, by which they will be able eviently to amend the Infinity of their Errors, and correct them. But at this time, we must inst discuss Natural Principles according to heir Causes (as we told you before) and by Commemoration of them.

The Third Part of this First Book; Of Natural Principles, and their Effect.

CHAP. I.

of the Natural Principles of Metalick Bodies, according to the Opinion of the Ancients.

WE now fignifie to you, that (according to the Opinion of the Ancients, who were of our Sect, studious of Art) Natural Principles in the Work of Nature are, a Fetent Spirit, and Living Water, which is also named by Water. These We grant, and thus define the Fetent Spirit. It is white in Occulto, and led and Black of either side, in the Magistery of this Work; but, in Manifesto, of either side, stending to Redness. Therefore, in a brief, and

and also a simply compleat, and sufficient Speech, We declare the Generation, and wa of Generation of each of these. Yet We mu fo far enlarge and dilate our Discourse, as n deliver a peculiar Chapter of each fingular Na tural Principle. In general We now fay, that every one of these is of a most strong Com position, and uniform Substance; and that, to cause the Earthy parts in them, are through their least particles united with the Ain Watery, and Firy; fo that in Resolution no on of them can be separated, but each with a and every one is dissolved, by reason of the strong Union, which they have each without ther, in their least particles; and that leisure ly, in the Mineral Bowels of the Earth, b Heat condensed, multiplied, and (according to the due Course of Nature) equalized toth Exigency of their Essence, according to the pinion of certain Ancient Philosophers.

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CHAP. II.

Of the Natural Principles of Metals according to the Opinion of Moder Philosophers, and of the Author.

But others fay otherwise, That Argenton in its Nature was not the Principle, to aftered, and converted into its Earth, an Sulph

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bu an Sulphur likewise altered and changed into Earth. , Whence they fay, that in the Intention of Nature, the Principle was other, than a fætent Spirit, and fugitive Spirit. And the Reafon, that moved them hereunto, was this, viz. because, in the Silver Mines, or in the Mines of other Metals, they found not any thing that is Argentvive in its Nature, or any thing that is Sulphur likewise; but they found each of them separated in its proper Mine, in its own Nature. And they also affirm this for another Reason, viz. because there is no tranfition (as they fay) from Contrary to Contrary, unless by a Middle Disposition. Therefore, feeing it so is, they are compelled to confess and believe that there is no Transition (or Passing) from the Softness of Argentvive, to the hardness of any Metal, unless by a Disposition, which is between the Hardness and Softness of them. But in the Mines they find not any thing, in which this Middle Disposition may be falved; therefore they are compelled hence to believe, that Argentvive and Sulphur, in their Nature, are not the Principles according to the Intention of Nature: but another Thing, which follows from the Alteration of their Effences, in the Root of Nature, into an Earthy Substance. And this is the Way, by which each of them is turned into an Earthy Nature; and from these two Earthy Natures, a most thin Fume is resolved, by Heat multiplied in the Bowels of the Earth; F 2 and and this Duplicate Fume is the immediate Mat-

This Fume, when it shall be Decocted by the temperate Heat of the Mine, is converted into the Nature of a certain Earth; therefore it receives a certain Fixation, which afterward the Water (flowing through the Bowels of the Minera, and Spongiosity of the Earth) dissolves, and is uniformly united to it, with a natural and firm Union. Therefore, fo opining, they thus faid, That the Water flowing through the Passages of the Earth, finds a Substance dissolvible from the Substance of the Earth in the Bowels thereof, and dissolves the same, and is uniformly with it united, until the Substance also of the Earth in the Mines is diffolved, and the flowing diffolving Water and it become one with Natural Union. And to fuch a Mixtion come all the Elements, according to a due natural Proportion, and are mixed through their leaft Parts, until they make an Uniform Mixtion. And this Mixtion, by fucceffive Decottion in the Mine, is thickned, hardned, and made a Metal. And indeed, these Men, although they be nigh the Truth, yet they do not conje-Cture the very Truth.

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CHAP. III.

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ey jeThe Division of what are to be spoken, touching the Three Principles, viz. Sulphur, Arsenick, and Argentyive.

NOW, having finished our Universal Discourse of the Natural Principles of Metals; it remains, that we here give a peculiar Chapter to each one of the Principles. Therefore, seeing they are Three, viz. Sulphur, Arsenick, and Argentvive; the first shall be of Sulphur, the second of Arsenick, and the third of Argentvive. Afterward, of every of the Metals, which are the Effects of these Principles, we give a peculiar Chapter, according to what it is from the Work of Nature. This being done, we, descending to those Things which are the Fundamentals of this Magistery, and to their Operations, will assign the Causes of all these,

CHAP. IV.

Of Sulphur.

Therefore we say, that Sulphur is a fatness of the Earth, by temperate Decostion in the Mine of the Earth thickned, until it be F₃ hardned

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hardned and made dry; and when it is hardned, it is called Sulpbur. Indeed Sulpbur hath an Homogeneal and most strong Composition, and is of an Uniform Substance in its natural parts, because it is Homogeneal. Therefore, its Oyl is not taken from it, as from other things having Orl by Distillation. Wherefore they, who strive to calcine it, not losing any thing of the Substance of that with which it should be cured, do labour in vain; because it cannot be calcined, unless by great Industry, and with loss of much of the Substance thereof. For of an hundred Parts, you shall scarcely referve three to your felf after Calcination. Likewise, it cannot be fixed, unless it be first calcined; yet it may be mixed, and its flight in some measure retarded, and its Adustion repressed; and being commixed, may more easily be calcined. Therefore, he who en-deavours to extract our Work from it, by preparing it by it felf, he shall not obtain his end; because it must be perfected with Mixtion, and without that the Magistery would be prolonged even to Desperation. with its Compeer a Tincture is made, and it gives compleat Weight to every of the Metals, and cleanfeth and illustrates them: and it is perfected with our Magistery, without which it performs none of these things, but rather corrupts and blackens. Therefore use it not without this Magistery.

Also, he who in Preparation knows how

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to commix, and unite it amicably with Bodies, knows one of the Greatest Secrets of Nature, and one way of Perfection: for there are many Ways to one Effect, and one Intent. And whatfoever Body is calcined with it, undoubtedly receives weight; yea, Copper from it affumes the Effigies of Sol. Also Mercury is affociated with it, and by Sublimation becomes Usifar (or Cinnabar.) Lastly, All Bodies, except sol and fupiter, are easily calcined with it; but Sol most difficultly. And Argentvive is not coagulated with it into Gold or Silver (in which is profit) by a mean Artifice, as some fatuate Philosophers have thought. And further we fay, that whatfoever Bodies have less Humidity, they are more easily calcined by Sulphur, than those which have much. Through the most High GOD, it illuminates every Body; because it is Light, Allom, and Tincture. Also, it is most difficultly dissolved. because it hath not falsuginous, but oleginous Parts, which are not eafily dissolved into Water. But what are easily, or difficultly dissolved into Water, we shall plainly enough demonstrate in the Chapter of Solution. It is indeed sublimed, because it is Spirit. it be mixed with Venus, and united to it, it becomes a wonderful Violet Colour, With Mercury also it may be mixed, and of them is made by Decoction a Celestial and Delightful Colour: Yet, let no Man think that Sulphur can by it felf compleat the Work of Alchimy. For

For it would be no less than Vanity to think this, as we shall very sufficiently prove in the following. But let the Gross and Lucid be chosen. These may suffice to be spoken of Sulphur.

CHAP. V.

Of Arfenick.

IT now remains that we at present speak of Arfenick. We say it is of a subtile Matter. and like to Sulphur; therefore it needs not be otherwise defined than Sulphur. But it is diverified from Sulphur in this, viz. because it is easily a Tincture of Whiteness, but of Redness most difficultly: and Sulphur, of Whiteness most difficultly: but of Redness easily. Of Sulphin and Arsenick there is a twofold Kind, viz. Citrine and Red, which are profitable to this Art; but the many other Kinds not so. Arsenick is fixed as Sulphur; but the Sublimation of either is best from the Calx of Metals. Yet Sulphur and Arsenick are not the perfective Matter of this Work: for they are not compleat to Perfection; yet they may be an help to Perfe-Aion in the Cafe. But the Lucid and Scaly, and Scissile must be taken.

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CHAP. VI.

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Of Argentvive, or Mercury.

A Rgentvive, which also is called Mercury by the Ancients, is a viscous Water in the Bowels of the Earth, by most temperate Heat united, in a total Union through its least parts, with the substance of white subtile Earth, until the Humid be contempered by the Dry, and the Dry by the Humid, equally. Therefore it easily runs upon a plain Superficies, by reason of its Watery Humidity; but it adheres not, although it hath a viscous Humidity, by reason of the Dryness of that which contemperates it, and permits it not to adhere. It is also (as some say) the Matter of Metals with Sulphur. And it easily adheres to three Minerals, viz. to Saturn, and Jupiter, and Sol, but to Luna more difficultly. To Venus more difficultly than to Luna; but to Mars in no wise, unless by Artifice. Therefore hence you may collect a very great Secret. For it is amicable, and pleasing to Metals, and the Medium of conjoyning Tinctures; and nothing is submerged in Argentvive, unless it be Sok Yet Jupiter and Saturn, Luna and Venus, are disfolved by it, and mixed; and without it, none of the Metals can be gilded. It is fixed, and it is a Tinture of Redness of most

exuberant Refection, and fulgid Splendor; and then it recedes not from the Commission, until it is in its own Nature. Yet it is not our Medicine in its Nature; but it can sometimes likewise help in the Case.

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CHAP. VIL

Of the Effects of the Principles of Nature, which are Metallick Bodies.

WE now speak of Metallick Bodies, which are the Effects of these Principles of Nature. These are Six in number, viz. Gold, Silver, Lead, Tin, Copper, and Iron. Therefore we fay, a Metal is a Mineral fulible Body, exrenfible with all Dimensions under the Hammer. But a Metal is (as we fayd) of a dense Subfrance, and of most strong and firm Composition. And Metals have great affinity each with other, yet the perfect perfects not the diminished, by its Commixtion. For if Gold be mixed in fusion with Lead, this Lead becomes not Gold, but vanisheth from the Mixtion, and is burnt; the Gold in the mean while stands the Tryal. So likewise, in instancing the other, it falls according to the Common Courfe. But, according to our Magistery, the Perfett helps the Imperfect; and the Imperfect, in our Mariftery, by it self is Perfected, without the Administration

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ministration of any Extraneous Thing. And through GOD, they alter each other, and are altered; and they perfect each other, and are perfected: and one only by it self is perfected without the help of another.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Sol, or Gold.

WE have already given you, in a General Chapter. the Sum of the Intention of Metals; and here we now intend to make a special Declaration of each one. And first of Gold. We fay, Gold is a Metallick Body, Citrine, ponderous, mute, fulgid, equally digested in the Bowels of the Earth, and very long washed with Mineral Water; under the Hammer extensible, fusible, and sustaining the Tryal of the Cupel, and Cement. According to this Definition, you may conclude, that nothing is true Gold, unless it hath all the Causes and Differencies of the Definition of Gold. Yet, whatfoever Metal is radically Citrine, and brings to Equality, and cleanfeth, it makes Gold of every kind of Metals. Therefore, we confider by the Work of Nature, and difcern, that Copper may be changed into Gold by Ar-For we see in Copper Mines, a certain Water which flows out, and carries with it

thin Scales of Copper, which (by a continual and long continued Course) it washeth and cleanseth. But after such Water ceaseth to flow, we find these thin Scales with the dry Sand, in three years time to be digested with the Heat of the Sun; and among these Scales the purest Gold is found. Therefore, We judg, those Scales were cleansed by the benefit of the Water, but were equally digested by heat of the Sun, in the Dryness of the Sand, and so brought to Equality. Wherefore, imitating Nature, as far as we can, we likewise alter;

yet in this we cannot follow Nature.

Also Gold is of Metals the most precious, and it is the Tineture of Redness; because it tingeth and transforms every Body. It is calcined and dissolved without profit, and is a Medicine rejoycing, and conserving the Body in Youth. It is most easily broken with Mercury, and by the Odour of Lead. There is not any Body that in act more agrees with it in Substance than Jupiter and Luna : but in Weight, Deafeness, and Putrescibility, Saturn, in Colons Venus; in Potency indeed Venus is more next Luna than Jupiter, and then Saturn: but lastly Mars. And this one of the Secrets of Nature. Likewise Spirits are commixed with it, and by it fixed, but not without very great Ingennity, which comes not to an Artificer of a stiff neck,

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CHAP. IX.

Of Luna, or Silver.

HAving premised the Chapter of Sol, We come now to speak of Luna, by a common name called Silver. Therefore, We fay, silver is a Metallick Body, White with pure Whiteness, Clean, Hard, Sounding, very durable in the Cupel, extensible under the Hammer, and fusible. And it is the Tincture of Whiteness, and hardens Tin by Artifice, and converts it to it felf; and it is mixed with Sol, and breaks not; but in the Examination it perfeveres not without Artifice. He who knows how more to subtiliate it, and after subtiliation, to inspissate and fix it associated with Gold; it remains with it in the Teft, and will in no wise forsake it. Being put over the sume of acute Things, as of Vinegar, Salarmoniac, &c. it will be of a wonderful Celestine Colour. And it is a noble Body, but wants of the Nobility of Gold; and its Minera is found determiffate: but it often hath a Minera confused with other Bodies, and that Silver is not fo noble. It is likewise dissolved, and calcined with great Labour, and no Profit.

CHAP. X.

Of Saturn, or Lead.

OF Lead we likewise treat, and say, Lead is a Metallick Body, livid, earthy, ponderous, mute, partaking of a little Whitenels with much paleness, refusing the Cineritium and Cement, eafily in all its dimensions with small Compression extensible, and readily fusible, without Ignition. Yet some foolish Men conceit. and fay, that Lead in its own Nature is much approximated to Gold. But because they are fiff-necked, and void of all Reason, they cannot conceive of the Truth of Things mot fubtile, as it is in it felf, but judg of them according to Sense. And because they see it ponderous, and mute, and not to putrific they believe it to be much nigh in Property to Sol; but this is wholly erroneous, as by the following shall be by us manifestly proved at large. Also Lead hath much of an Earthy Substance, therefore it is washed. and by a Lavament turned into Tin. Hence it is manifest that Tin is more assimilated to the Perfett. Lead is in like manner burnt, and made Minium; and it is put over the Vapours of Vinegar, and made Cerufs. And although it is not much approximate to Perfection. fection, yet of it, by our Artifice, we easily make Silver; and it keeps not its proper weight in Transmutation, but is changed into a new weight: All this it acquires in our Magistery. Lead also is the Tryal of Silver in the Cupel, the Causes of which We give.

CHAP. XI.

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Of Jupiter, or Tin.

Therefore, not omitting to discourse of fupiter, We fignifie to the Sons of Learning, that Tin is a Metallick Body, white, not pure, livid, and founding little, partaking of little Earthiness; possessing in its Root Harshness, Softness, and swiftness of Liquefaction, without Ignition, and not abiding the Cupel, or Cement, but Extensible under the Hammer. Therefore, Jupiter, among Bodies diminished from Perfection, is in the Radix of its Nature of Affinity to the more Perfect, viz. to Sol and Luna; more to Luna, but less to Sol, as shall be clearly declared in the following. Jupiter, because it receives much Whiteness from the Radix of its Generation, therefore it whitens all Bodies not White; yet its vice is, that it breaks every Body, but Saturn, and most pure sol. And Jupiter adheres much to Sol and Luna, and therefore doth not easily recede from 3/18

from them, by Examen (or Tryal of Cupel.) In the Magistery of this Art, it receives a Tinsture of Redness, and that shines in it with inestimable Brightness. It is hardned and cleanfed more easily than Saturn. And he who knows how to take away its Vice of breaking, will suddenly reap the fruit of his Labour with joy. For it agrees with Sol and Luna, and will never be separated from them.

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CHAP. XII.

Of Venus, or Copper.

Or Copper It or Copper. It is a Metallick Body, livid, partaking of a dusky Redness ignible (or fuffaining Ignition) fufible, extensible under the Hammer, but refusing the Cupel, and Cement. Therefore Venus (as is declared) in the profundity of its Substance, pretends to the Colour and Essence of Gold, and it is hammered being heat red hot, as Silver and Gold is. Therefore, hence you may learn a Secret: for it is the Medium of Sol and Luna, and eafily comes to convert its Nature to either; and it is of good Conversion, and of little Labour. It agrees very well with Tutia, which citrinizeth (or Colours) it with good Yellowness; and hence you may reap profit. For we are excused by it, from the Labour of Induration (or Hardning) and Ignition of it. Therefore take it, before all other Imperfect Bodies, in the Lesser and Middle Work, but not in the Greater. Yet this hath a Vice beyond fupiter, viz. that it easily waxeth Livid, and receives Insection from sharp and acute things; and to eradicate that, is not an easie, but a prosound Art.

Of Mars, or Iron.

BuT the Declaration of Mars, and the whole Secret thereof, is from the Work of Nature; because it is a Metallick Body, very livid, a little red, pertaking of Whiteness, not pure, fultaining Ignition, fusible with no right fusion, under the Hammer extensible, and sounding much. But Mars is hard to be handled, by reason of the Impotency of its sussion, which f it be made to flow by a Medicine changing its Nature, is conjoyned to Sol and Luna, and not separated by Examen, without great Industry: but if prepared, it is conjoyned, and not separated by any Artifice, if the Nature of that Fixation be not changed by it, the Uncleanness only of the Mars being removed. Therefore it is a Tineture of Redness easily, but difficultly of Whiteness. And when it is conjoyned, it is not altered, nor doth it change

the Commixtion, but augment

it in Quantity.

Therefore, among all Bodies, Jupiter is more splendidly and more clearly, more brightly and more perfectly transformed into a Solar or Lunar Body. But the Work of it is of long Labour, though easie to be handled. New to Jupiter is Venus chosen, of more difficult handling, but of shorter Labour than Jupiter Next after Venus, Saturn hath a diminished Perfection in Transmutation, is easie to be hand led, but of most tedious labour. Yet Man among all the Bodies, is of least Perfection in Transmutation, to be handled most difficult and of exceeding long Labour. Therefore whatfoever, Bodies are more remote from fwiftness of Liquefaction, they are found of more difficult handling in the Work of Transmutation Of this kind are Venus and Mars; but what more, more; and what are most remote, most Alfo those Bodies which partake of greater Livid ness and Infection of the Earth, are likewise found to be of greater Labour, and less Perfection

But whatsoever Diversities of Perfections were a little before determined by Us, are found in the Artifice of the Lesser, or Middle Work; yet in the Greater Work all Bodies are of one Perfection, but not all of one handling or labour It remains yet to be known, what Facility and Difficulty of handling, and what Brevin and Length of Labour, are found radically in the Nature of Bodies. Therefore have We

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here in a true Discourse described the Natural Principles of those Bodies, which are according to the Intention of Nature; and have likewise in several Chapters truly expounded what We determined of those Bodies; and that, according to the Opinion of those Men, who could discern the Occult Things Nature, and according to our own Judgment also, who attained to the Knowledg thereof by inceffant Labour, But now, according as We promised, it is expedient to supply the defect of this Art in fetting down all the Principles of this Magistery, in the last Part of this our First Book; and to demonstrate the Perfection we have feen, with its Canfes, according to the Exigency thereof.

The Fourth Part of this First Book, touching the Artificial Principles of this Art.

CHAP. I.

The Division of Things to be spoken of in this Part, with an Insinuation of Persection to be treated of in the Second Book.

There are two Things that are to be determined, viz. the Principles of this Magistery, and the Perfection of the same. The G 2 Principles

Principles of this Art are the Ways or Methods of its Operations, to which the Artist applies himself in the Work of this Magistery. These Ways are indeed divers in themselves. For one Way is Sublimation, and Descension another; and Distillation is also one Way, Calcination another, Solution another, and Coagulation another: but the seventh Way is Fixation, and the eighth Ceration. Of all which We pur-

pose to give fingular Declarations.

Perfection confifts of those Things, and from the Considerations of those by which it is attained; and from the Consideration of things helping; and from the Consideration of that thing which laftly perfects; and that by which it is known, whether the Magistery was in Perfection or not. The Consideration of those Things, by which We come to the Compleatment of the Work, is the Consideration of the Substance manifest, and of manifest Colours, and of the Weight in every of those Bodies to be changed, and of those Bodies that are not changed from the Radix of their Nature, without that Artifice; and the Consideration of those likewise, in the Radix of their Nature, with the Artifice; and the Consideration of the Principles of Bodies, according to their Irofound, Occult, and Manifest; and according to their Nature without Artifice, and likewise with Artifice. For, if. Bodies, and their Principles, be not known in the Profound and Manifest of their Nature, with Artifice, and without, what is superfluous, and what

what is diminished in them cannot be known; and our not knowing these would of necessity hinder us from ever attaining to the Per-

fection of their Transmutation.

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The Gonsideration of Things helping Perfection, is the Consideration of the Natures of those Things, which we see adhere to Bodies without Artifice, and to make mutation. And these are Marchasite, Magnesia, Tutia, Antimony, and Lapis Lazuli (or the Lazure Stone.) And the Confideration of those, which without adherency cleanse Bodies, and they are Salt, and Alloms, Nitres and Boraces, and which are of their Nature: and the Confideration of Vitrification, cleanfing by a like Nature.

But the Confideration of the Thing that perfects, is the Confideration of Choosing the pure Substance of Argentvive; and it is the Matter, which from the Matter of that took beginning, and of that was created. This Matter is not Argentvive in its Nature, nor in its whole Substance, but it is part of it: nor is it now, but when the Stone is made. For that illustrates and conferves from Adultion, which is a figni-

fication of Perfection.

Laftly, The Confideration of the Thing, by which it is known, whether the Magistery be in Perfection, or not; in the Consideration of the Cupel, Cement, Ignition, of exposing It upon the Vapours of acute Things, Extinction, Commixtion of Sulphur burning Bodies, of Reduction after Calcination, and Susception of Ar-

gentvive,

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gentvive. All which, with the former, we shall here following declare, with their Causes, and with easie Experiences; by which you may manifestly know, that our Discourses have not erred. And these Experiments will be well known to you.

CHAP. II.

Of Sublimation, why invented.

Herefore, profecuting our purpose, We speak of Sublimation. The Cause of the Invention of which, was, because our Ancestors could not, nor can We, nor shall they who come after Us, find any thing that can be united with Bodies, but Spirits only; or any Thing, that can contain in it self the Nature of Body and Spirit; and We see these, cast upon Bodies (without Mundation, or cleanfing of them) either not to give perfect Colours, or totally to corrupt, burn, blacken, and defile. And this, according to the Diversity of the same Spirits. For some are burning, as Sulphur and Arsenick, and Marchasite; and these indeed totally corrupt. Others burn not, as every kind of Tutia; yet these give impersed Colours, and that they do for a twofold One is, because the adustive unctuosity of Sulphur (of the property of which it is)

is) which is easily inflamed, and by Inflamation blackned, and consequently blackens, is not removed or taken away from them. But the other Cause is Earthiness, which likewise is not separated from them. For in these, in which a perfect Colour is not given, Earthiness is a Cause making it livid. Also Adustion

may create a livid Colour.

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Therefore, We were constrained to cleanse these from their burning Unctuosity, and from the Earthy Superfluity, which they all have. And this We could effect by no Magistery, but by Sublimation only. For, when the Fire elevates, it always elevates the more fubtile parts; therefore it stirs not the more Gross. Hence it is manifest, that spirits are cleansed from their Earthiness by Sublimation; which Terrestriety impeded Ingress, and also gave an impure Colour. But being sublimed, as Experience makes sufficiently manifest to your Sight, they: are freed from that Impurity. For you fee them more splendid, and more pervious, and. more easily to enter and penetrate the Density of Bodies, and not to impress a foul Colour, as Also that Adustion may be taken away by Sublimation, is manifest by Experiment: for Arsnick, which before its Sublimation was evil, and prone to Adustion, after its Sublimation suffers not it self to be inflamed, but only recedes without Inflamation; and the same you may find in Sulphur, if you will make Tryal. And because, in no other Things, than in Spi-G 4 Tits,

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rits, We saw Adherency to Bodies with Alteration, We could have no other Canse to be excused from them, but were necessarily constrained to prepare the same, for their purisication, which is made by Sublimation. Therefore there was a necessary Canse of the Invention of this Sublimation; the whole Order of which We purpose to declare without Diminution.

CHAP. III.

What Sublimation is, and of the Degrees of Fire in it to be observed.

1/1/Herefore We say, Sublimation is the Elevation of a dry Thing by Fire, with adherency to its Vessel. But Sublimation is diversly made, according to the Diversity of Spirits to be fublimed. For the Sublimation of some is made with strong Ignition, of others with moderate, and of some with a remis heat of Fire. Therefore, when Arsnick or Sulphur are to be sublimed, their Sublimation must necessarily be made by remiss Fire: because they having their most subtile parts uniformly conjoyned with the Gross, their whole Substance would ascend without any Purification; yea, blackned and combust. Therefore, that the Artificer may seperate the unclean Earth, Substance,

substance, he hath a necessity to find out the Dispositions of two Kinds, viz. the Proportion of the Fire, and Mundiscation with commixtion of the Feces: because Commixtion with the Feces, comprehends the Gross Paris, and holds them depressed in the bottom of the Sublimatory, not suffering them to ascend.

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Whence also it is necessary, that the Artificer should apply to his sublimation a threefold Degree of Fire: One proportionate in such wife, that by it may ascend only the Altered, and more Clean, and more Lucid; until by this he manifestly see, that they are cleansed from their Earthy Feculency. The other Degree is, that what is of the pure Effence of them remaining in the Feces, may be fublimed with greater force of Fire, viz. with Ignition of the Bottom of the Veffel, and of the Feces therein, which may be feen with the Eye. The third Degree of Fire is, that unto the Sublimate without the Feces, a most weak Fire be administred, so that scarcely any thing of it may afcend, but that only which is the most subtile part thereof, and which in our Work is of no value; because it is a thing, by Mediation of which, Adultion is made in Sulphurs .

Therefore, the whole Intention of Sublimation is, that the Earthiness of the Sublimate being removed by a due administration of Fire, and likewise the most subtile and sumous part of it, which brings Adustion, with Cor-

ruption

ruption, being cast away, to Us may be left that Part, which consists in Equality, which makes simple fusion upon the Fire, and without any Aduftion flying from the Fire; without Inflamation thereof. That what is most fubtile is Adustive, is proved by most evident Arguments. For Fire converts to its own Nature, every of those things, which is of affinity to it; because it is of affinity to every adustible Thing, and to the subtile adustible, it is of greater affinity; and yet more of affinity to what is more fubtile: therefore also most of affinity to what is most subtile. Likewise, the same is proved by Experience because Sulphur or Arsenick not sublimed, is most fwiftly inflamed; but of the two, Sulphur more eafily. Yet either, being sublimed, is not directly inflamed, but flies away, and is extenuated without inflamation; yet with a precedent Fusion. By these therefore it is manifest that our Discourse is most true,

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CHAP. IV.

Of the Feces of Metallick Bodies, to be added to Spirits in their Sublimatition; and of the Quantity and Quality of them.

BUT the Probation of the Administration of Feces, with their Proportion, is, that such Matter be chosen, with which the Spirits to be fublimed may best agree, and wherewith they may the more profoundly be mixed: because that Matter, with which they are more united, is more potent in Retension of the Feces of Spirits to be fublimed, than that, with which they are not so united. The Probation of this, is rational enough, and manifest. But the Probation, that the Addition of Feces is necessary, is, because Sulphur, or Arsnick to be fublimed, if they be not conjoyned with the Feces of some fixed Thing, would necessarily ascend with their whole Substance, not cleanfed. And they, who are exercised in Sublimation, do by Experience know, We fay true. Also the Probation, that the Administration of fuch Feces is necessary (with which Things to be fublimed may agree, and be united intimately) is, because, if the Feces be not permitted with them through their least

parts, then the same happens, as if they had not Feces, viz. their whole Essence ascends without any Cleansing, as they ascend with their whole Substance, without Feces: therefore the same must likewise happen, in things sublimed from Feces, with which they are not united.

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He that hath feen and known this, knows it to be true by Experience; because, when he sublimed from a Thing extraneous to the Nature of Bodies, he sublimed in vain; so that he found them in no wife purified after their Ascension. But when he sublimed with the Calx of any Body, then he fublimed well, and could with facility perfectly cleanse, Therefore, the Intention of Feces is, that they be administred of the Calxes of Metals: for in them the Work of Sublimation, is easie, but in other Things most difficult. Therefore, there is not any thing, that may be substituted in their stead. Yet we fay not, that Sublimation is impossible without the Calxes of Bodies; but that it is most difficult, and of long tedious Labour, and delay even to Desperation. Nevertheless, in this there is some benefit; because, what is fublimed without Feces, or without the Calxu of Bodies, is of greater Quantity, but with Feces of leffer. And further, what is calcined with the Calxes of Bodies, is of least Quantity, but of easiest and most speedy Labour. But that which much excuseth Us from using the Feces of Bodies, is every kind of Salt prepared, and of things like to it in Nature. And to

to Us it is also possible to make Sublimation with them of a great Quantity; because Seperation of things to be sublimed, from the Feces, is easily made by Solution of the Salts;

which happens not in other Things.

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But the Proportion of Feces is, that it be equal to the Quantity of Things to be subli-For in this, even a rude Artificer can-But an Artist of mean skill may put of Feces half the weight of Things to be fubfimed, and that will be sufficient for him, if careful, not to err in his Work: because to him that is well exercised and expert, the least part of Feces is fufficient. For the less the Quantity of Feces is, of so much the more and greater Expheration, the Sublimate must needs be; provided, that according to the Substraction of Feces, a Substraction of Fire proportional thereunto be made. Because in a small Quantity a small Fire serves for Perfection, in a great, a great; and in a greater Quantity, agreater Fire is required.

CHAP. V.

Of Governing the Fire in Sublimation.

But T because Fire is not a Thing which can be measured, therefore it happens, that Error is often committed in it, when the Operator

Fator is not well skilled; as well by reason of the Diversity of Furnaces, and of Woods to be burned, as of Veffels, and the Coaptation (or well joyning) of them: about all which, 'til expedient the Artist should be intently solicitous. Wherefore we give you a Common Rule: First, it is expedient to remove, from things to be sublimed, the Wateriness only with a very small Fire; which being removed if any thing afcend by it, then in the beginning this Fire must not be augmented, that the most subtile part may (by this most weak Fire) be seperated, and put aside, which is the Cause of Adustion. But when little or nothing shall ascend (which you may prove by putting a little Cotton-weik into the hole on the top of the Alembeck) augment the Fire under it: and of how great vigour your Fire should be, the Cotton-weik will shew. For if little of the Sublimate come forth with it. or it be clean; it argues your fire is small, therefore must be encreased: but if much and unclean, then it is too great, and must be made less. Therefore, when you find the Sublimate to come forth with the Weik clean, and much, the Proportion of your Fire is then found. And whether your Sublimate arise clean, or unclean, is known by the aforefaid Sign. For according to the Quantity of Cleanness, or Uncleanness of the Sublimate, which the Artist shall discern to adhere to his Cotton, he may conclude of the necessary proportion

of his Fire in the whole Sublimation. And by this means he will find out the Restification of

the Fire, without any Fallacy.

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Yet the way of Feces is better, viz. to taste Scales of Iron, or Copper calcined. And these indeed, by reason of the Privation of evil Humidity, do easily imbibe Sulphur, or Arsnick, and unite them with themselves. But the Method of this, the well experienced only know.

CHAP. VI.

Of Errors about the Quantity of Feces, and the Disposition of the Furnace in subliming Sulphur and Arsnick, also of building the Furnace, and of choosing Woods.

Therefore it is expedient We should rectifie the Indoment of the Artificer in all Things, wherein he may happen to Erre through Ignorance, in Sublimation of these two Spirits. In order to which, We first say, that if he put in many Feces, and doth not proportionally augment the Fire, nothing of the Matter to be sublimed will ascend. But how he should know that, is already sufficiently declared. And if he put in a small Quantity of Feces, or none of the Calx of Bodies, then (if he find not his Proportion of Fire) what is sublimed will ascend

ascend with its whole Substance. Of knowing

this likewise I shewed a sufficient way.

So in like manner, by reason of the Furnace he may happen to Erre. For a great Furnace gives a great Heat of Fire, and a small Furnace small; if the Woods for Fewel, and Ventholes for Air, be also proportionate. Therefore if he put a great Quantity of Matter to be fublimed in a small Furnace, he shall not be able to give sufficient Fire of Elevation: and if a small Quantity in a great Furnace, he will exterminate the Sublimation by excess of Heat. So likewise, a thick Furnace gives a condensate and strong Fire; but a thin Furnace, a rare and weak Fire: in both which he may likewise Erre. So also, a Furnace with large Ventholes, gives both a clear and strong Fire; but with narrow and small Ventholes, a weak Fire. So if the distance of space, between the Furnace and Veffel set in, be large, the Furnace then gives a great Fire; but if small, a less. In all which the Artist may exceedingly Erre.

Therefore, the Rectification of these Errors is, that the Artist build his Furnace, according to the Intention of such a Fire, as he should have, Viz. Thick, with free Ventholes, and with a good distance of the Vessel from the sides of the Furnace, if he intend to have a great Fire: but if a mean Fire, in all these Things he must find a mean Proportion; and it a weak Fire, the same Proportion in them. All these Proportions, We will teach you to find,

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with the true Preparation, and determinate Experience. Therefore, if you would elevate a great Quantity of Matter to be Sublimed; first be provided with a Sublimatory of such a Capacity; that it may contain your Matter to be elevated the height of one hands breadth above the Bottom. To this, fit your Furnace so, as the Aludel (or Sublimatory) may be received into it, with the distance of two Fingers round about the Walls, or fides of the Furnace; which being made, to it also make ten Ventholes in one Proportion, equally distant, that there may be one Equality of Fire to all Parts thereof. Then fet a Bar of Iron into the Furnace transverse, and fastned at each end to the fides of the Furnace; which Bar must be distant from the Bottom of the Furnace, as far as to the Extension of one Hand with its Thumb, and about the thickness of one Finger above it, must the Sublimatory be firmly placed; and inclosed round about to the Furnace, which the following Description demonstrates. But then confider whether your Furnace can well and freely discharge it self of the Fumosities, and the Flame can freely pass through the whole Furnace, in the Circuit of the Aludel; if to, it is well proportionate; if not, it is not fo. Then you must open its Ventholes, and if by that means it be mended, it is well indeed: if not, then it must necessarily be altered; because the distance of the Vessel from the sides of the Furnace, is too small. Therefore pare off

off the fides of the Walls, and enlarge the di stance, and then try it. And so continue reited rating (if need be) the enlarging of the Vent holes, and paring the Sides, until it can freely quit it self of the Smoak, and the Flame be Lucid round about the Aludel, and the Smoak

very freely pass out by the Vents.

This is an Experiment (fufficient for any Quantity to be Sublimed) of the Invention of Magnitude of the Furnace, and of Dilating the Ventholes thereof, and of the Distance of the Veffel from the Walls of the fame. But the Invention of Thickness of the Furnace is (if you intenda great Fire) that the same be equal to the extension of one hands breadth, with its Thumb; but if a moderate Fire be intended. then the Thickness must be to one hands breadth; and if a leffer Fire, it must be formed to the

Thickness of two Fingers.

Likewise Proportion is to be taken from Woods, for folid Woods give a strong Fire, spongious a weak, and Dry Woods give a great Fire, and foon terminable. Green Woods give a little and long lafting Fire, and Solid Woods likewise a very durable Fire; but Spongy Woods a Fire eafily terminable. Therefore with Confideration of the Distance of the Aludel, and of the Magnitude and Smallness of the Ventholes, and Thickness and Thinness of the Furnace, and Diversity of woods premised, the Diversities of all F.res come to be found out, with their true Experience. But from the greater or leffer Closure

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Closure of the Ventholes, or of the Door of the Furnace, by which the Woods are put in, and by the Addition and Substraction of them, the determinate space of Time of Duration of the Fire comes to be found out, viz. So that (as by a determinate Science) it is known how long the Fire of each, in its degree, can dure in Equality. This Investigation is very profitable and necessary for you; because by it you will be eased of much of your Labour. Therefore exercise your self therein, and in all Things by Us here now lately mentioned; for he who exercise the himself herein, learns; but he that doth not so, learns not.

CHAP. VII.

Of what Matter, and in what Form the Vessel Aludel (or Sublimatory) is to be made.

But the Intention of the Vessel Aludel is, that that it be made of thick Glass; for other Matter is not sufficient, unless it be thick; and of like Substance with Glass. Because Glass only, and its like (wanting Pores) is able to retain Spirits from Flight, and that they be not exterminated by the Fire; but no other Matter is sit: because through the Pores of them the Spirits are gradually diminished, and H 2 vanish

Nor are Metals serviceable in this in Cafe, because Spirits (by reason of their Amity and Convenience) penetrate them, and are united therewith; wherefore, pring through them they vanish, as is manifestly proved, by what are determined by Us. And it is found necessarily, and by Experience, that this We have faid is true. Therefore We are not by any Thing excused, from taking Glass in the Composition of the Aludel. In order to which,

Let a round Glass Veffel, or Concha, be made, with a flat round Bottom, and in the middle of

understood.

the Sides thereof a Zone, or This Description Girdle of Glass surrounding is hard to be the same; and above that Girdle cause a round Wall to be made, equidiftant from

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the Wall of the Concha, to the Groffitude of the Cover of the faid Concha; fo that in this Diffance the Wall of the Cover may freely fall without pressure. But the Height of this Wall (above the Girdle) must be according to the Measure of the Height of the Wall of the Concha, or little more or less. This being done, let two Covers (or Heads) be made equal to the Meafure of this Concavity of the two Walls; the length of both Covers must be equal and o one Span, and the Figure of them one also viz. Pyramidal; in the superior part of which Givers, two equal Holes, one in the one, and another in the other, should be made so, as that

that an Hens Feather may commodiously be put in; as a little after will be more clearly expressed. Therefore the Intention of this Vessel Concha, is, that its Cover may be moved at the ng plea ure of the Artist, and that the functure might be Ingenious, so that through it (withand out any Luting) no Egress might be made for hat the Spirits. But he that can better contrive are this Veffel, may so do, notwithstanding our

as Description.

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Yet in this We have a special Intention, viz. That the interior Concha, with its Sides, should enter half way within its Cover. For seeing it is the Property of Fumes to Ascend, not to Descend, by this We find the Spirits not to have Exit for Consumption; and by reason of this, it excels the other Wayes, which by Our Intention We acquired. And by tryal of this, the Artist will see that We have given a true Estimate hereof. Also, the Intention is, that the Head of the Aludel should be often emptied, least part of what is Sublimed (the Quantity elevated being overmuch) fall down again to the Bottom, and so the Time of Subliming, by this reiteration, be prolonged. Likewise, another Intention is, that what Ascends up in the form of Powder nigh the Hole of the Head of the Aludel, be always kept apart, from that which is found to have ascended fused and dense in small Lumps, porous and clear at the Bottom thereof, with adherency to the Sides of the Veffel; because this H 3 is

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is known to have less of Adustion, than what is found to ascend night to the Hole of the Head. This is by the Superior proved manifestly, by Reason and Experience. But the Probation of the Goodness and Perfection of Sublimation, is already declared, viz. That it be found clear, and lucid, and not burnt with Instantation.

Therefore this is the Perfection of the Intentions of Subliming Sulphur, and Arsnick. And if it be not so found, the Work must be repeated, with Consideration of all its Intentions, till the

Sublimate be found Perfect, as is said.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Sublimation of Mercury and Argentvive.

Ow We will determine the whole Intention of Sublimation of Argentvive. This Work is compleated, when its Terrestreity is highly purified, and its Aquosity wholly removed. For We are excused from the labour of removing its Adustion, because it hath none. Therefore We say, that the Ingenuity of seperating its superfluous Earth, is to mix it with Things wherewith it hath not affinity, and often to reiterate the Sublimation of it from them. Of this kind, is Talk, and the Calx of Egg-shells, and of White Marble. Likewise also

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also Glass most subtily beaten, and every kind of Sale prepared. For by these it is cleansed, but by other Things, having affinity with it (unless they be Bodies of Perfection) it is rather corrupted; because all such Things have a Sulphureity, which, ascending with it in Sublimation, corrupt it. And this you find true by Experience, because, when you sublime it from Tin or Lead, you find it (after Sublimation) infected with Blackness. Therefore its Sublimation is better made by those Things, which agree not with it; but it would be better, by Things, with which it doth agree, if they had not Sulphureity. Wherefore, this Sublimation is better made from Calx than from all other Things; because that agrees little with it, and hath not Sulphureity.

But the way of removing its supersuous A-quosity, is, that when it is mixed with Calxes, from which it is to be sublimed, it be well ground and commixed with them by Imbibition, until nothing of it appear, and afterward the Wateriness of Imbibition removed by a most gentle heat of Fire; which receding, the Aquosity of Argentvive recedes with it. Yet the Fire must be so very gentle, as that by it the whole Substance of Argentvive ascend not. Therefore from the manifold Reiteration of Imbibition, with Contrition and gentle Assation, its greater Aquosity is abolished; the residue of which is removed by repeating the Sublimation often. And when you see it most White, excelling

Snow

Snow in its Whiteness, and to adhere (as it were dead) to the Sides of the Vessel; then again reiterate its sublimation, without the Feces; because part of it adheres fixed with the Feces, and can never by any kind of Ingenuity be separated from them. Or afterward, fix part of it; as shall expresly be taught you in the following: And when you have fixed it, then reiterate Sublimation of the Part remaining,

that it may be likewise fixed.

Being fixed, reserve it; but first prove it upon Fire. If it flow well, then you have administred sufficient Sublimation, but if not, add to it some small part of Argentvive sublimed, and reiterate the Sublimation, till your end be answered; for if it hath a lucid and most white Colour, and be porous, than you have well fublimed it, if not, not. Therefore in the Preparation of it made by Sublimation be not negligent; because such as its Mundation (or cleanfing) shall be, such will be its Perfection, in projection of it upon any of the imperfect Bodies, and upon its own Body unprepared. Yet here note, that Some have by it formed Iron, others Lead; fome Copper, and others Tin. Which happened to them, through negligence of Preparation; sometimes of it alone, sometimes of Sulphur, or of its Compeer, mixt with it. But if you shall by Subliming directly cleanse and perfect this Subject, it will be a firm and perfect Tindure of Whiteness, the like of which is not.

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CHAP. IX.

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Of Sublimation of Marchasite.

THerefore, the fum of the Intention of Sublimation of Argentvive, being sufficiently declared, We now come to the Sublimation of Marchasite; of which there are two ways. One is performed without Ignition, the other with Ignition; and that is, because it hath a twofold Substance: viz. One Sulphur, pure in its nature; the other Argentvive, mortified. The first is profitable, as Sulphur; the second profitable, as Argentvive mortified, and moderately prepared. Therefore We take this last, not because by it We are excused from the former Argentvive, and the labour of mortifying it.

The intire Way of Sublimation of this Subjest is, that it be ground to Powder, and put into an Aludel, and its Sulphur Sublimed without Ignition; always, and that very often, removing what is Sublimed, for the aforefaid Reason; and afterward augmenting the force of Fire, unto Ignition of the Aludel. And the first Sublimation of Marchasite must be made in a Vessel of Sublimation, and so long continued, as until the Sulphur be separated; the Process being successively, and orderly continued, until it is manifest, that what was in

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in it of Sulphur, be all passed out. Which may be proved by these manifest Experiments. For when its whole Sulphur shall be elevated, you will see the Colour thereof changed into most White, mixt with a very clear, pleasant, and Cælestine Colour: Also you will otherwise prove this, because what shall be of the Nature of Sulphur will burn and give a Flame, as Sulphur. But what shall be secondly Sublimed, after that Sublimate, will neither be instamed, nor shew any Properties of Sulphur, but of Argentvive mortised in the Reiteration of Sublimation.

CHAP. X.

Of the Vessel, in which Marchasite may rightly be Sublimed.

Therefore We collect that, by its way of Sublimation, which is thus: A most solid and well cocted Earthen Vessel, must be made to the length of half the Stature of a Man, but in breadth Diametrically, no more than that the Hand may commodiously enter. The Bottom of this Vessel (which must be made so, as it may be separated and conjoyned) must be made after the similitude of a plain Dish or Porrenger very deep; viz. from the superior Orifice to the Bottom, the depth of one Hands length,

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y length, with its Fingers. And from that Place, or moveable Bottom to the Head. , the Veffel must be very accurately Glazed within, with very thick Vitrification. And upon the Head of the Veffel must be fitted an Alembeck with a wide nose or beak : For in such a Vessel That is best sublimed. Therefore the Bottom must be conjoyned with its Veffel, with very firm and tenacious Luting, and the Marchasite foread upon (or within) that Bottom; and then the Alembeck fet upon the Superior Part: and fo placed in a Furnace, of which the property is to give a strong Fire, viz. of Fusion of Silver, or Copper, which in the Sum of our Work, where we shall declare the Diversities of all Instruments, We sufficiently describe to you. And this being done, you must surround the top of your Furnace with an Hoop or Ring of Iron flat, having a hole in its middle, proportionate to the Magnitude of the Veffel; that the Veffel may ftand fast within it. Then lute the functures in the Circuit of the Veffel and the Furnace, least the Fire passing out there, be an hindrance to the adherency of your Sublimation, leaving only four small Windows, or Doors, that may be opened and thut in the Flat-Ring or Hoop aforesaid, through which Coals may be put in round about the Sides of the Furnace. Likewise four other holes must be left under them, and between their Spaces, for the putting in of Coals; and fix or eight lesser holes, proportionate to the Magnitude

of the little Finger, which must never be shut; that by them the Fire may commodiously free to it self from Fumosities. Let these last Holes be co in the functure of the Furnace, with the afore- va

faid Hoop.

But that Furnace is of great Ignition, the m Sides of which are to the height of two Cu- ab bits; and in the midst whereof is a round m Grate or Wheel bored full of very many small of holes close together, and strongly annexed to th of these holes must be closer, or smaller above, but wider or more open beneath, that T Ashes or Coals may the more freely fall from he them, and the Grate be left continually open P for the more free Reception of the Air. For the free and ample admission of the Air through the Inferior Holes, is one Cause of great Ignition by the Furnace. Therefore be exercifed therein, and you will find out the Secret. But the Canse of so great Length of the Vessel, is, that a great part of it may stand up, and be extended beyond the Fire, and be kept cool, that the Fumes of the Sublimate ascending may find a Place of cooling, and adhere; and not find a way of Flight, and be exterminated. This he well knows, who hath fublimed in short Sublimatories, wherein he found nothing of the Sublimate; because, by reason of the Shortness of his Vessel, the Fire was equal in heat through the whole of the fame. Therefore, the Matter to be sublimed, always ftood

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ree flood converted into the Substance of Fame, and be could not any where adhere, but gradually

re- vanish through the Pores of the Veffel.

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Wherefore, in fubliming all Things, the Veffel the must the greater part of it be extended high Cu- above the Fire, that the same extended Part and may serve for a Refrigeratory. But the Cause all of Vitrification, or Glazing the Veffel, is, that to the ascending Fumes, in the place of their art Ascension, may not find the Sides of the Aludel a- porous, and penetrating them, take their Flight. nat Therefore the Place of their Ascension is vitriom fied, that the Way of their Flight may be stoppen ped. But the Bottom of the Veffel is not Glazed, because it stands in the Fire, which would melt its Vitrification; and that melting, both the Bottom it felf, and Matter to be fublimed, would also be melted, and turned into Glass. For the Property of Glass is to overcome all Things, and convert them to it felf. Therefore, all these Things, and their Canfes, being confidered, Let your Fire be continued under the Veffel, until you be affured by infallible Experience, the whole is ascended. The Experiment of this is, the putting in a Rod of Earth well burned (having a small hole in the end, reaching almost to the middle thereof, and answering to the quantity of the little Finger) nigh the Matter of which the Sublimation is made. And if any thing ascending adhere to the hole, the Whole is not fublimed; but if not, then the Sublimation is ended.

ended. By this same Exercise, in all Thing to be sublimed, you may be affured of the End of your Work.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Sublimation of Magnesia and Tutia: Also of Impersect Bodies, and of the Addition of Matter elevating them.

The Intention of the Sublimation of Magnifia and Tutia, is the same with the Intention of the last Sublimation of Marchasite. For all these cannot be sublimed without Ignition. Therefore they all have one Intention, with the same Causes, and the same Experiences; and that hath one General Order. Because it necessarily happens, that whatsoever are sublimed with Ignition, must be sublimed without Feces; for in themselves they have enough, yea, too much Feces: the sign of which is the difficulty of their Sublimation.

Likewise all Bodies diminished from Persetion, are sublimed in the same Order, and no difference of diversity is, unless that in Bodies the Fire of Sublimation must be more vehement, than in Magnesia, Marchasite, and Tutia. And so likewise, Bodies, in their Sublimations, are not diversified, except that some

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nd bne need the adjunction of something else to elevate them; others not. But there is one special Consideration, by Experience sound good in the Sublimation of Bodies; and that is, that no great Quantity of the Body to be sublimed, be at once put into the Bottom of the Vessel; because a great abundance of Matter impedes Sublimation. Also the Bottom of the Sublimatory should be flat, not concave; that the Body equally and thinly spread upon the Bottom; may equally and much be elevated in all its Parts.

Bodies needing the Admixtion of Matters elevating, are Venus and Mars, by reason of the slowness of their Fusion. Therefore Venus needs Tutia, and Mars Arsnick; and with these they are easily elevated, because they mostly agree with them. Wherefore after Consideration of them, let Sublimation be made as in Tutia, and in things like to it in Sublimation; and let their Sublimation be disposed in the same Order, with its Causes and Experiences.

CHAP. XII.

Of Descension, and the way of Purifying by Pastills.

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THe Intentions of Sublimation, with all their Causes, being already declared, it remains, that We now shew the way of Descenfion, with its Causes, and determinate and compleat Order likewise. For there was a threefold Canfe of its Invention. One, that when any Matter is included in that Veffel, which is called a Chymical Descensory, after its Fusion it may descend through the Hole thereof, and by its Descent We be affured that it hath admitted Fluxing. Another Cause, that weak Bodies may by it be preserved from Combustion, after Reduction from their Calxes. For when We attempt to reduce weak Bodies from their Calxes, We cannot reduce all their M whole Substance at one time. Therefore, if that Part, which is first reduced into Body, ma should expect the Reduction of the whole, 1 Con great Quantity of it would vanish by the Fire by Wherefore it was necessarily devised, that one it is part, fo foon as reduced, might be taken from the Fire. And this is done by a Defcenfe- wa ry. The third Cause of the Invention of it, of was the Depuration of Bodies from every thing We extraneous extraneous. For the Body descends in Flux clean, and leaves every thing that is extraneous

in the Concavity thereof.

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Therefore Descension being invented for these three necessary Canses, We will now determine the Method of it, with its Inframent first denoted with its Canses. In order to which, We say, that the Form of it must be fuch, as its Bottom may be pointed, and the Sides of it without Roughness, equally terminating into the aforefaid Acuity, or Point of the Bottom; and its Cover (if it need any) muf be made in the likeness of a plain or flat List. and well fitted to it; and the Veffel with it Cover must be made of good and firm Earth not easily cracking in the Fire. Then put in the Matter, which you would have to de fcend, upon round Rods made of like. Earth and so placed as they may be more nigh the Top than Bottom of the Veffel. Then covering the Veffel and luting the functure, fet it within a Fire of Coals, and blow it until the whol Matter descend into a subjacent Vessel. (if the Matter be of difficult Fusion) i may be put upon a Table plain, or of fmal Concavity, from which it may carry, when by inclining the Head of the Descensor, when by inclining the Head of the Rodies are purified. it is in Flux. For by this Bodies are purified.

But they are better purified by Pastills, which way of Purification is the same with the way of Purifying of the Descensory. Therefore by it we are excused from that: For it holds the

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Feces of Bodies , as a Descensory and better therefore We declare the Way of it. We take Body, of which the Intention is to be cleanfel and that We reduce to most fine Grains , or Filings, or into a Calx (which is more pofeet) and mix with it some other Calx, d which the Intention is not to be melted; and then We make the Body to flow. For We by that, often repeated, find Bodies to be cleanfed but not with perfect Mundification, which We know to be Perfection; yet with a profitable Mundification, that Bodies capable of Perfett. on, may the better and more perfectly be by it transformed : For there is to be an Administration preceding that Transformation; but every Administration shall sufficiently be de clared to you in the following. Here We only give you a Description of the Descensory.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Distillation and its Causes, and of Three kinds of the same, viz, by A lembeck, by a Descensory, and by Filter.

THerefore, following Our Purpose, 'tis convenient We should speak of Distillation with its Causes; Distillation is an Elevation of aqueous Vapours in their Vessel. And Distillation

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tion is diversified. For some Distillations are by Fire, and some without Fire. Those made by Fire are of two kinds; one, which is by Elevation into the Alembeck; and the other by Chymical Descensory, by mediation of which the Oyl of

Vegetables is extracted.

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The Cause why Distillation was invented, and the general Cause of the Invention of every Distillation, is the Purification of Liquid Matter from its turbulent Feces, and Conf rvation of it from Putrefaction. For We see a 7 hing Distilled (by what kind foever of Distillation) to be rendred more Pure, and to be better preserved from Putrefaction. But the special Cause of that Distillation, which is made by ascent into the Alembeck, is the defire of acquiring Water Pure without Earth. The Experience of which is , that We see Water so Distilled , to have no Feculency. The Cause of the Invention of Pure Water, was the Imbibition of Spirits, and of dean Medicines As for Example, When We need Imbibition, We must have pure Water, which leaves no Feces after its Resolution; by which Feculency, Our Medicines and cleanfed Spirits might be infected and corrupted. But the Canfe of that Invention, which is made by Defcent, was the Extraction of Cyl pure in its Nature; because by Ascent; Oyl cannot be had in its Combustible Nature. And fuch an Inquisition also was, that the Colour which is permixed with its Substance, might be had; for this may be helpful in the Case. But Distillati-

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on, which is made by Filter, is performed without Fire; and the Canse of its Invention

was Clearness of the Water only.

Now We will shew you the Methods of Difillations, with their Causes. Therefore of that which is made by Ascent, there is a twofold Way or Method. For one is performed in a Earthen Pan full of Ashes; but the other with Water in its Veffel, with Hay or Wool, orderly fo disposed, that the Cucurbit, or Distillaton Alembeck, may not be broken before the Worl be brought to Perfection. That which is made by Ashes, is performed with a greater, stronger, and more acute Fire; but what is made by Water, with a mild and equal Fire. For Water admits not the Acuity of Ignition, as After doth. Therefore, by that Distillation, which is made in Ashes, Colours, and the more groß Paris of the Earth, are wont to be elevated; but by that which is made in Water, the Parts more fubtile, and without Colour, and more approaching to the Nature of simple Waterines, are usally elevated. Therefore more subtile Separation is made by Distillation in Water, than This he knows to be by Distilling in Asbes. true, who when he had Distilled Oyl by Asher, received his Oyl scarcely altered into the Recipient; but willing to separate the Parts thereof, was by necessity forced to Distill it by Water. And then by reiterating that Labour, he feparated the Oyl into its Elemental Parts; fo that from a most red Oyl, he extracted a most white

white and most serene Water, the whole Redness thereof remaining in the Bottom of the

Veffel.

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Therefore by this Magistery, We must necessarily come to the determinate Separation of all the Elements, of every Vegetable Thing, and of that which from the Vegetable proceeds to a Being, and of every like Thing: but by that, which is made by Descent, We may attain the Oyl of every Thing determinately, viz. of all Vegetables, and of their Like: and by that, which is made by Filter, We acquire the Clearness of every Liquorous Thing. Yet all these Things are known, even to Men knowing little or nothing; but if any Man knoweth them not, he knows nothing of this Magistery. Therefore let him practice in the Exercise and he will find it out.

The Disposition of that which is made by Ashes, is, that a strong Earthen-Pan be taken and fitted to the Furnace, like to the afore-said Furnace of Sublimation, with the same Distance from the Sides of the Furnace, and with like Ventholes; upon the Bottom of which Pan sisted Ashes must be put to the thickness of one Finger, and upon the Ashes the Vessel of Distillation set, and covered round about with the same, almost as high as to the Neck of the Alembeck. This being done, put in the Matter, which you intend shall be Distilled: Lastly, Cover the Vessel with its Alembeck, the Neck of which must inclose the Neck of

the inferior Cucurbit, even up to the curved ter Channel of the Alembeck, least what is to be wi Distilled should flie away; and lute the Alen ful beck firmly with its Cucurbit, and give Fin Di to it, until it begin to Diftill. But the Alembed and its Cucurbit, must be both of Glass. And De the Fire must be increased according to the wi Exigency of the Distillation, until it be found, by urging the Fire, that all which should be

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The Disposition of the second Intention of Di-Stillation, which is made by Water, is like to this , in the Veffel and Alembeck : yet it diffen in this, viz. That in this, must be taken a Iron or Bras-Pan, and that fitted to the Fmnace, as is faid. Afterwards, upon the Botom of the Pan, within must be laid a Bedd Hay; or Wooll, or other fuch like Matter, to the thickness of three Fingers, that the Ch curbit may not be broken; and with the fam Hay, or like Things, the Cucurbit must be covered round about, almost as high as to the Neck of the Alembeck; and upon then many small Sprigs, or Sticks scread, and upo the Sticks weighty Stones laid, which with their weight may depress the Hay, or other like Matter, with the Cucurbit and Alemben, and firmly and fleddily hold them depressed upon the Bottom of the Pan, that they be no moved, or raised by the Warer; and that firring be the Canfe of breaking the Glass, and Destruction of the Matter to be Distilled. M. terward vel terwards, upon the Hay and Sticks depressed be with the Stones, pour Water until the Pan be full. This being done, put Fire under and

Diftil, until all be Diftilled off.

The Disposition of that, which is made by Descent, is; that a Glass Descensory be made. with its Cover, and that put in which is to be Distilled, and then the Cover luted on; and Fire made upon the Top, or over it: for its

Distillation descends.

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The Disposition of that, which is made by Filter, is, that the Liquor to be Distilled be put into a Stone Concha, and the wider part of the Filter put into the faid Liquor, even to the Bottom of the Concha, but the narrower part of it hang out over the Orifice of the said Veffel. And under that end of the Filter must be fet another Veffel for receiving the Distillation. Therefore, when the Filter begins to Distill, the Water with which it was moistned will first Distill off; which ceasing, the Liquor to be Distilled succeeds. Which Liquor if it be not as yet serene, it must so often be put into the Concha again, and re-distilled, as until it be Distilled most serene.

But all these Operations, which are easie, need no great Probation; therefore I am willing to pass that over in Silence. This is the Description of all the Veffels of every Distillation, here

now compleated by Us.

CHAP. IV.

Of Calcination, as well of Bodies as of Spirits, with its Causes and Methods.

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Fter the Narration of Distillation, We proceed to Discourse of Calcination. Calcination is the Pulverization of a Thing by Fire, through Privation of the Humidity confolidating the Parts. The Cause of the Invention of it is, that the adultive, corrupting and defiling Sulphureity, may be abolished by Fire. Yet it is diversified, according to the Diverfity of Things to be Calcined. For Bodies are Calcined, and spirits are Calcined; yea, other Things also extraneous from the nature of these; yet with a diverse Intention. And seeing there are imperfect, Bodies of two kinds; viz. Hard, as Venus and Mars, and Soft, as fupiter and Saturn; all which are Calcined : there was a necessity of Calcining them with a divers Intention, viz. General and Special. They are all Calcined with one general Intention; which is, that their corrupting and defiling Sulphureity may be abolished by Fire. For so every adultive Sulphureity, which could not be removed without Calcination, is burnt away from every thing whatfoever. And because the Body it self is solid, and by reason of that folidity, the occult Sulphureity concealed within the Continuity of the Substance of Argentvive, is defended from Adustion: therefore it was necessary to separate the Continuity thereof, that the Fire freely comeing to every of its least Parts, might burn the Sulphureity from it, and the Continuity of Argentvive in the Body; not defend it.

Likewise, the common Intention in it, is Depuration of the Earthiness: For it is found, that Bodies are cleansed by reiterated Calcination and Reduction; as We shall shew

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Special Calcination is of soft Bodies, and with these two Intentions, that through it there may be an Intention of hardning and siring; which is attained to by an Ignitional Repetition of Calcination upon them; of which it is expedient We should Discourse, in the sollowing Treatise, For We find that they are manifestly hardned by that Ingenuity.

But the Cause of the Invention of the Calcination of Spirits, is, that they may the better be fixed, and be the more easily dissolved into Water. Because every kind of Things Calcined is more fixed than the not Calcined, and of easier Solution; and because the Parts of the Calcinate more subtiliated by Fire, are more easily mixed with Waters, and turned into Water. And this you will find so to be, if you be experienced. The Calcination of other Things, is subservient to the Exit

gency of the Preparation of Spirits and Bodies; of which Preparation We shall speak more at large in the following. But any of these Things,

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or fuch as these, is not of Perfection.

Therefore the way or Method of Calcination is diverse, by reason of the Diversity of things to be calcined. For Bodies are otherwise calcined, than Spirits, or other Things. And Bodies diverse each from other, are likewise diversly calcined. For fost Bodies have one General way, according to the Intention of Calcination, viz. that both may be calcined by Fire only; and by the Acuity of Salt prepared or not prepared, both likewife, Therefore, the first Calcination by Fire only, is thus prepared: You must have a Vessel of Iron or Earth, formed after the fimilitude of a Porringer, the structure of which must be very firm, and fitted to the Furnace of Calcination, in such wise, that under it the Coals may be cast in and blowed. These being thus ordered, you must cast in Lead or Tin into your Veffel, which must be firmly fet upon a Trivet of Iron, or on three Stone-Columes, and likewise surely fastned to the Walls of its Furnace, with three or four Stones fet in stiff between the Furnace-sides and the Vessel, that it may not be flirred. The Figure of the Furnace must be the same with the Form of the Furnace of great Ignition, of which mention is made above, and shall more fully be declared in the Following. Therefore in that Furnace

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nace kindle Fire under your Veffel of Sublis mation, sufficient for Fusion of the Body to be calcined. And when the Body shall, by heat of Fire, contract a Black skin upon it, gather that off from it by a Slice, or other ht Instrument of Iron or Stone, that will not permit it felf to be burnt to the Infection of the Calx. This drawing off, or taking off the Skin, must so long be continued, as until the whole Body be converted to Powder. If it be Saturn, a greater Fire must be adminifired, until the Calx be changed into a Colour most yellow or red. If it be fupiter, it must likewise be exposed and continued in the Fire, until the Calx be changed into compleat Whiteness.

Yet in this We would have the Artificer to be well advised, that Saturn is easily reduced from its Calx; but Jupiter most difficultly. Therefore, let him be careful, that he err not in exposing Saturn, after its first Pulverization to too great a Fire, and so reduce the Calx into Body, before it is perfected. For he needs Temperance of Fire, and that leifurely augmented by degrees, with Cantion, until it be confirmed in its Calx; proving not fo eafily reducible, that a greater Fire may be administred to it, for compleatly perfecting its Calx. Likewise, he must be careful, that he err not in Jupiter, by reason of its difficult Reduction; fo, that when he intends to reduce its Calx, he find it not reduced; but in its

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former condition, or turned into Glas; and thence he conclude its Reduction impossible. For We fay, if a great Fire be not adminifired, in the Reduction of Tin, it reduceth not; and if a great Fire be administred. it doth not necessarily happen, that it shall be reduced; but 'tis possible it may be converted to Glass. And that is, because Jupiter, in the profundity of its Nature, hath the fugitive Substance of Argentvive included: which, if kept long in Fire, flies away, and leaves the Body deprived of Humidity; so that it is found more apt for Vitrification, than to be converted to the Fusion of a Metallick Body. For every Thing deprived of its proper Humidity, gives no other than a Vitrificatory Fusion. Whence it necessarily follows, that the Artist must hasten to reduce it swiftly, with the speedy force of a violent Fire: for otherwise it is not reduced. Therefore let him practice therein, and he will come to the Knowledg thereof.

The way of Calcination of these two Bodies, which is performed by the Acuity of Salt, is, that Quantity after Quantity of Salt be very often cast upon them in their Fusion, and permixed by much agitation with a Rod of Iron over the Fire, until by mixtion of the Salt they be turned into Asses. And afterward, by the same way of Perfection, the Calxes of them are perfected, with their Considerations. But in this also there is difference in the Calcination of these two Bodies. For Lead, with the

the first labours of Calcination, is more easily converted to Powder than Tin; yet the Calx of it is not more eafily perfected, than the Calx of Tin. The Cause of this Diversity is, because Saturn hath a more fixed Humidity than Jupiter.

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Of Venus and Mars, the way of Calcination is one; yet diverse from the former, by reafon of the difficulty of their Liquefattien. And it is this, either of these Bodies reduced into Plates, must be heat red hot, but not melted. For, by reason of the great Quantity of Earthiness in them, and the large Meafure they have of adultive and flying Sulphureity, they are easily this way deduced into Calx. And that therefore is, because by reafon of much Earthiness, mixt with the Substance of Argentvive, the due continuation of Argentuive is disturbed. Therefore Porofity is caused in them, through which the Sulphureity paffing may fly away; and the Fire, by that Means having access to it, burn and elevate the same. Whence it comes to pass, that the Parts are made more rare, and through Discontinuity of the Rarity converted into Ashes. The Experience of this is manifest. because Plates of Copper exposed to Ignition, yield a Sulphureous Flame, and cause pulverizable Scales in their Superficies. And that therefore is, because from the Parts more nigh. a more easie combustion of Sulphur must neceffarily be made.

But the Form of the Furnace of this Calci-

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nation, is the same with the Form of the Furnace of Distillation, only that this must have one great hole lest in the Crown of it, whence it may free it self from Fumosities. And the Site of Things to be calcined, must be in the midst of the Furnace, that the Fire may have free access to them round about. But the Vessel must be of Earth, made in the form of

2 Porringer or deep Dift.

The way of Calcination of Spirits, is, that to them approaching to Fixation be administred Fire, gradually, and very leisurely increased, that they sly not, until they be able to sustain the greatest Fire. Their Vessel must be round, every way closed, and their Furnace the same with this lastly mentioned. With a like Furnace, and like Vessel, every Thing is likewise calcined. Yet We are excused from greater Labour, than what must be imployed in preventing their Flight: because other Things (unless Spirits, and what is night the Nature of Spirits) sly not.

CHAP. XV.

Of Solution, and its Cause.

NOW We intend to speak of Solution. Solution is the Reduction of a Dry Thing into Water. Therefore, We say, that every Perfection Perfection of Solution is compleated with subtile Waters, and especially the acute, and sharp, and saline Waters, having no Feces; as is Distilled Vinegar, Sowre Grapes, Pears of very great sharpness, Pomegranets, and the like of

these distilled.

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The Canfe of the Invention of this, was the Subtiliation of those Things, which neither have Fusion nor Ingress; by which was lost the great Utility of fixed Spirits, and of those Things which are of their Nature. For every Thing which is disfolved, must necessarily have the Nature of Salt, or of Allom, or of their like. And the Nature of them is, that they give Fusion before their Vitrification. Therefore Spirits diffolved will likewise give like Fusion. And fince they in their own Nature, agree with Bodies, and each with other, Fusion being acquired, they must by that neceffarily penetrate Bodies, and penetrating transmute the same. But they neither penetrate, nor transmute, without our Magistery, which is this, viz. that after Solution and Coagulation of the Body, to it be administred some one of the Spirits purified, not fixed; and that so often sublimed from it, as until it remain with it, and give to it a more swift Fusion, and conserve the same in Fusion from Vitrification. For the Nature of Spirits is, not to be vitrified, and to preserve the Mixture from Vitrification, as long as they are in it. Therefore the Spirit, which more retains the

Nature of Spirits, more defends from Vitrifitation. But a Spirit only purified, more preferves than a spirit purified, calcined, and diffolved: therefore there is a necessity of mixing such a Spirit with the Body. For from these results good Fusion, and Ingress, and sirm

Fixation.

But We are able to prove, by the Works of Nature, that Things only holding the Nature of Salts, Alloms, and the like, are Soluble, For confidering, We find in all her Works no other things to be diffolved, but them. Therefore, whatfoever are diffolved, they must neceffarily be diffolved by their Nature. because We see all Things truly calcined, to be disfolved, by Reiteration of Calcination, and Solution; therefore, We by that prove, that all Calcinates approach to the Nature of Salts, and Alloms, therefore must necessarily be themselves attended with those properties. the way of solution is twofold, viz, by hot Dung, and by boyling or hot Water. Of both which there is one Intention, and one Effect.

The Way of Dissolving by Dung, is, that the Calcinate be put into a Glass Vessel, and upon the same poured of distilled Vinegar, or the like, double its weight, and the Mouth of the Vessel well closed, that nothing may respire; and then this Matter, with its Vessels, set in Hot Dung to be dissolved, and the Solution afterwards by Filter seperated. But the not dissolved must be again calcined, and after

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Calcination again in like manner diffolved, until by repeating the Labour, the whole be diffolved. The Way of Diffolving by boyling Water, is more fwift, and it is thus: The calcinate must in like manner be put into its Veffel, with Vinegar poured on it as before, and the Orifice well closed, that nothing expire; then the Veffel must be set, buryed in Straw, into a Pan full of Water, as in the Way of Distillation by Water, We before appointed; and afterward Ere kindled under it, until the Water boyl for an hour. This being done, the Solution must be filtred, and kept apart. But the not diffolved, again calcined, and again in the fame manner diffolved; until by repeating the Labour, the whole be diffolved.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Coagulation, and its Causes, and of diverse ways of coagulating Mercury; and of dissolved Medicines.

Congulation is the Reduction of a Thing Liquid, to a Solid Substance; by Privation of the Humidity. But there is a twofold Canso of its Invention: one is, the Induration, or Hardning of Argentivive; the other Canse of Inmention is, the freeing of Medicines diffolded, from the Wateriness with them admixed. There-K fore it is diverlified, according to the Multiplicity of things to be coagulated. For Argentuive needs one Coaquilation, but dissolved Medicines another. Yet there is a twofold Coagulation of Argentvive. One, by washing away its whole innate Hamidity from it: the other, by Inspissation (or thickning) of its Humidity, until it be hardned. Yet it is a most difficult and laborious Work to congeal it, even with the profoundness of clear fighted Induftry. Therefore We will declare the whole In-

genuity of its Coagulation.

Some thought the Ingenuity of its Coars lation was to keep it long in a temperate Fire! who when they supposed they had coagulated it, after removal of it from the Fire, found the same to flow, as before. By which they were driven to amazement and wonder, strenuously arguing, that this was not possible to be effected But Others, from Natural Principles, Supposing that every Humidity must necessarily by heat of Fire be converted into Drynes, endeavoured with Instanca of Perseverance to continue the Confervation of it in Fire; and by this Continuation on, they at last came to this, viz. that some of these Men converted it into a White-Stone, Others into a Red, and others into a Citrin or yellow Stone, which neither had Fusion, nor Ingress: and the Cause of these Diversities they could not judg of, therefore cast it away.

Others endeavoured to coagulate it with Medicines, and this they effected not; but it tore

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proved a Delassion to them; either because they coagulated it not, or because it was insensibly extenuated; or their Coagulation was not in the form of any Body, And the Cause of the Diversity of these Things, they knew not. Others, compounding Artisticial Medicines, coagulated it in Projection; but their Coagulation was not profitable, because they converted it to an imperfect Body: and the Cause of this likewise could not see. Therefore its expedient We should declare the Cause of these Things, that the Artisticer may come to the Magistery of its Coagulation.

Wherefore, as is already fufficiently declated by Us, the Substance of Argentvive is uniform; wherefore it is not possible, in short fpace of time, by keeping it in a constantly continued Fire, to remove the Aquosity thereof Therefore too much hafte was the Caufe of the first Error. And being of a subtile Subface, it recedes from the Fire; therefore excessive Fire is the Cause of the Error of those Men from whom it flies. It is eafily mixed with Sulphur, Arsnick, and Marchasite, by reason of Community in their Nature. Therefore it appears to be coagulated by them; not into the form of a Body, but of Argentvive mixed with Lead. For these, being fugitive, tannot retain it in the contest of Fire, until it can attain to the Nature of a Body: but through the Impression of Fire, they fly with is therefore that is the Cause of the Error of those .601 K 2

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those who so coagulate. Likewise, Argent-vive hath much Humidity united to it self, which cannot possibly be separated from it in unless by Violence of Fire warily adhibited with Conservation of it it in its own Fire And they, by augmenting this its own Fire as far as it can bear, take away the Humidity of Argentvive, leaving no part sufficient for Metallick Fusion; which being taken away, in it cannot be melted. And this is the Canfe f of their Error, who coagulate it into a Stone not fufible.

In like manner, Argentvive hath Sulphureous Parts naturally mixt with it; yet some A. gentivive hath more, others less, which tore move by Artifice is impossible. Therefore, feeing it is the property of Sulphur, with Agentuive, to create a red or citrine Colour (according to its Measure) the ablation, or removal of that being made, the property of Argentuive is by Fire to give a white 6. lour. This is therefore the Caufe of the vaflery of Colours after its Coardation into Stone. Likewife it hath the Earthiness of St. phur mixt with it, by which all its Coagula tions must necessarily be infected. And thisis the Cause of the Earer of those, who coagu late it into a perfect Body. Therefore it hap pens, from the Diverfity of the Medicines of its Coagulation, that diverse Bodies are creaated in its Coagulation; and from the diverty of that likewife, what is to be coagula ted.

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ted. For, if either the Medicine, or that, have a Sulphur not fixed, the Body created of it must needs be fost. But if fixed, the Body must necessarily be hard. Also, if White, white; and if Red, red. And if the Sulphur be remiss from White, or Red, the Body likewise must needs be remiss; and if Earth, the Body is imperfect, if not, not fo. Also every not fixed . Sulphur creates a livid Body; but the fixed, as much as in it lies, not. And the pure Substance of it creates a pure Body, the not pure. not fo.

Also the same Diversity doth in like manner happen in Argentvive alone, without the Commixtion of Sulphur, by reason of the Diverfity of Mundification, and Preparations of it in Medicines. Therefore an Illusion happens from the part of the Diversity of the Medieines; so that sometimes in the Coagulation of it, it is made Lead, sometimes Tin, sometimes Copper, and fometimes Iron: which happens by reason of Impurity. And sometimes Gold or Silver is made thence; which must needs proceed from Purity, with Confideration of the Colours.

But Argentvive is coagulated by the frequent Precipitation of it with violence to the forcible Heat of strong Fire. For the Asperity of Fire easily removes it Aquesity. And this work is best done by a Vessel of a great length, in the fides of which it may find place to cool. and adhere, and (by reason of the length of

the Veffel) to abide, and not flye, until it can be again precipitated to the Fiery Batton of the fame; which must always stand very hot, with great Ignition: and the fame Precipitation be continued, till it be totally fixed. It is also coagulated with long and constant Retention in Fire, in a Glass Veffel with a ven long Neck and round Belly; the Orifice of the Neck being kept open, that the Humidity may vanish thereby. Also it is coagulated by Medicine convenient for it: and that we will declare to you more plainly in the following. And here likewise, that we may declare our complear Intention relating to it, according as We have found by Experience, We fay, that the Medicine of it is that, which most nearly adheres to it in its profundity; and before its flight is commixed with it throughout its least parts. Therefore there is a neceffity of collecting that from Things convenient to it, or agreeing with the same. Of this kind are all Bodies, and Sulphur and Arf-

But, because We see not any of the Body in its Nature to coagulate it, but it to sly from them, of how great conveniency soever they be; We have therefore considered, that no Body adheres to it in its inmost parts. Wherefore, that Medicine must needs be of a more subtile Substance, and more liquid Fusion, than Metals themselves are. Also, by Spirits, remaining in their Nature, We see not a Coagu-

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ble; but fugitive and of much Infection. Which indeed happens, by reason of the slight of spirits; but the other, from the Commixtion of the adustible and earthy Substance of them. Therefore, hence it is manifestly evident, that from whatsoever Thing the Medicine thereof is extracted, that must necessarily be of a most substile and most pure Substance, of its own Nature adhering to it, and of Liquesation most easie, and thin as Water; and also be fixed against the violence of Fire. For this will coagulate it, and convert the same either into a Solar or Lunar Nature.

Thus we have shewed you the Properties of the Medicine, by which you may attain to it; and this we have determined in a very proper Speech. Therefore studiously exercise your felf thereabout, and you will find it. But that you may not blame Us, as if We had not sufficiently spoken thereof. We say, that this Medicine is extracted from Metallick Bodies themselves, with their Sulphur, or Arsnick prepared: likewise from Sulphur alone, or Arfnick prepared; and it may be extracted from Bodies only. But from Argentvive alone it is more eafily, and more nearly, and more perfectly found; because Nature more amicably embraceth its proper Nature, and in it more rejoyceth, than in an extraneous Nature. And in it is facility of Extraction of the Substance thereof, seeing it already hath a Substance subtile

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Medicine are by Sublimation, as is by us sufficiently declared. And the way of fixing it, is likewise shewed in its Chapter. But the way of coagulating Things dissolved, is by a Glass placed in Ashes up to its Neck, and temperate Fire administred thereunto, until their Aquosity vanish.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Fixation, and its Causes, and of the diverse ways of fixing Bodies and Spirits.

Fixation is the convenient disposing a Fugitive Thing, to abide and sustain the Fire. The Cause of the Invention of this Fixation, is, that every Tinsture, and every Asteration, may be perpetuated in the Thing altered, and not changed. But it also is diversified according to the Diversity of Things to be fixed; which are certain Bodies diminished from Perfection, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, and Venus: and according to the Diversity of Spirits also, which are Sulphur and Arsnick in one Degree, and Argentvive in another; but Marchasite, Magnesia, Tutia, and the like of these, in the third.

Therefore these Bodies diminished from Per-

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fection, are fixed by their Calcination; because thereby they are freed from their Volatile and corrupting Sulphureity. And this We have Jufficiently declared in the Chapter of Calcination. But Sulphur and Arfnick are fixed two ways, viz. by Reiteration of their Sublimation in the Veffel Aludel, until they remain fixed. Therefore, according to this, the Intention of hastening the Fixation of them, is, that the Invention of repeating a manifold Sublimation in a short time, be observed therein; which Reiteration is made by two Aludels, with their two Heads or Covers, in the following Order, that you may never cease from the Work of Sublimation, until you have fixed them. Therefore, so soon as they have ascended in one Vessel, put them into the other; and so do continually, never suffering them long to abide adhering to the fides of either Vessel; but constantly keep them in the Elevation of Fire, until the Elevation of them ceafeth. For, the fooner you can multiply the manifold Repetitions of Sublimation, the more fwiftly and better will you abbreviate the time of its Fixation. For this Cause, there was a fecond way of Fixion found out, which is by precipitating of it fublimed into Heat, that it may constantly abide therein, until it be fixed. And this is done by a long Glass Vessel, the Bottom of which (made of Earth, not of Gl (s, because that would crack) must be artificially connexed with good Lating;

and the ascending Matter, when it adheres to the Sides of the Vessel, with a Spatula of Iron or Stone, thrust down to the Heat of the Bottom, and this Precipitation repeated, till the whole be fixed.

The way of fixing Argentuive, is the same with the way of Fixation of Sulphur and Arfnick; and these ways differ not, unless that Sulphur and Arfnick cannot be fixed, if their most thin inflamable Parts, be not separated from them, with the subtile Artifice of Divin fion, by this ultimate way of Fixation, But Argentoive hath not this Consideration, therefore, in this Method, they need a more temperate Heat than Argentvive. In like manner they are diversified, because these must be elevated higher, by reason of their slowness, than Argentvive; and also because they are fixed in longer time than it. Therefore they require a longer Veffel for their Fixation than Argentvive.

The Fixation of Marchaste, Magnessa, and Tutia, is, that after the first Sublimation of them is finished, casting away their Feces, We reiterate their Sublimation, so often returning what ascends upward, to that which remains below, of either of them, until they be fixed. The Description of the Vessels of these,

is already given.

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CHAP. XVIII.

Of Ceration, and its Cause.

CEration is the mollification of an hard Thing, not fulible unto Liquefaction. Hence it is manifest, that the Cause of the Invention of this, was, that the Matter which had not Ingressinto the Body for Alteration, by reason of Privation of its Liquefaction, might be mollified fo as to flow, and have Ingres; therefore fome thought Ceration was to be made with Liquid Oyls and Waters: but that is erroneous, and wholly remote from the Principles of this Natural Magistery, and reproved by the manifest VVorks of Nature. For We find not in those Metallick Bodies, that Nature hath pofited an Humidity foon terminable; but rather long durable, for the necessity of their Fusion and Mollification; because, if she had insitted in them an Humidity foon terminable, it would necessarily follow, that the Bodies must be totally deprived of it, in one only Ignition. Whence also it would follow, that every Body could neither be hammered nor melted, after one Ignition.

Wherefore, imitating the Works of Nature as much as We can, We must necessarily sollow her Way in Cerating. She Cerates in the Radix of susible Things, with an Humidity, which

which is above all Humidities, able to fustain the Heat of Fire: therefore it is necessarily expedient for Us also, to cerate with like Humidity: But this Cerative Humidity is no thing better, more possibly, and more nearty found, than in these, viz. in Sulphur, and in Arsnick, nearly; but more nearly in Argentvive. Therefore We see not the Humidity of these to leave their Earth, by reason of the ftrong Union, which they have in the Work of the Mixtion of Nature. But in all other Things having Humidity, by Experience you will find, that the same is separated in Resolution from their Earthy Substance; and after Separation thereof, that they are deprived of all Humidity. Yet in the Spirits aforesaid, it is not so. Therefore, there is no other Thing, by which We may be excused from taking them in the Work of Ceration.

The way of Ceration by them is, that the sublimation of them be so often multiplied upon the Thing to be Cerated, until remaining with their Humidity in it, they give good Fusion. Yet this cannot be effected, before the perfect cleansing of them, from every corrupting Thing. But it seems better to me, that the Oyls of these should be first fixed, by Oyl of Tartar, and every Ceration, competent and necessary for this Art, be made with them.

The end of the First Book of GEBER of the Sum of Rerfection, or of the Perfect Magistery.

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The Second Book

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PERFECTION,

OR OF THE

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The AUTHOR'S PREFACE,

Dividing this Second Book into Three Parts.

The Discourse of the Principles of this Magistery being compleated, We must necessarily (according to Our Promise) exactly prosecute the Intent of this Art, in a Speech convenient and proper thereunto. Which Intent is, a Consideration of every Thing, by which the Perfection of this Work may more manifestly be showed. And it is a Consideration of the necessity of Perfection of the Medicine, viz. How that may be understood from what thing that

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that may best and more nearly be extracted, for the intire Perfection of the Imperfect. And it is likewise a Consideration of the Artisices, by which We may know, whether the Perfection be compleat, or not. Therefore these Three being delivered, the whole Knowledge of Perfection will be described, according to the Exigency of Our Art.

The First Part of this Second Book, Of the Knowledge of Things, whereby the possibility and way of Perfection may be understood.

CHAP. I.

That the Knowledge of Perfection of this Art, depends on the Knowledge of the Nature of Spirits and Bodies, Sc.

IT is not possible to know the Transmutations of Bodies, or of Argentvive, unless the Knowledge of the Nature of them according to their Radixes, be well impressed in the Mind of the Artist. Therefore We will first notifie

notifie the Principles of Bodies, viz. What they are according to their Caufes, and what Good or Evil they contain in themselves. But afterward We will shew the Natures of all those Bodies, with all their Properties, viz. What are the Caufes of the Corruption of them, proving the same by their Experiences.

CHAP. II.

Of the Nature of Sulphur and Arsnick.

Herefore first, inferring the Nature of Spirits, which are the Principles of those Bodies; We fay, that Sulphur and Arfnick are a Fatness of the Earth, as above is declared; the Experience and manifest Probation of which you may gather, from its easie Inflamation, and the easie Liquefaction thereof by Heat. For nothing is inflamed, but what is oleaginous, or melts eafily by Heat , unless it hath the Nature thereof. Therefore Sulphur, and its Compeer , have an inflamable Substance, and Earthy Feculency , the Cause of their Corruption on. But they have a perfecting middle Caufe, viz. between this and that. Earthyness in it is the Cause of Corruption, because it neither hath Fusion, nor Ingres: and the Inflamable Substance likewise; because it neither stands in Fire, nor makes to stand; and because

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from every kind of it , it yields Blackness! Therefore their middle Substance is the Caule of Perfection in them; because by its Earthynels it is not hindred from Ingress, which is perfected by good Fusion; and by the Subtility of it, its Impression is not easily removed for Flight. Yet the Middle Substance of them is not the Cause of Perfection of Bodies, or of Argentvive, unless it be fixed. Which being not fixed, although its Impression is not easily removed, yet it is not stably perpetuated. Hence it is manifest, that the Artist must necessarily divide the Middle Substance thereof. But some have thought it impossible to divide the same, by reason of its strong Mixtion. And indeed they opposed their own manifest Works.

For they calcined Sulphur, although not much, so that it had neither Fusion nor Inflamation. But that must necessarily happen by Division; because Sulphur remaining in its Natural Commission must unavoidably be inflamed and burned. Therefore by the Division of divers Substances in it, 'tis apparent, 'that (in the same Artifice) the more inflamable part of it, is separated from the Parts not inflamable. For if it be possible, by Calcination, to come to the Removal of all Inflamable Parts. in it, they must necessarily confess, from of Parts is possible to be attained. But because this depends on most subtile Artifice, they thought it to be impossible. Therefr.

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Therefore, from the above premised, it is evident, that Sulphur is not of the Verity of Our Art, but a part thereof. And We have now brought you to the Knowledge of the Artifice, by which it is possible to come to the Division thereof. But in Arsnick, because in the Radix of its Minera, by the Astion of Nature, many inflamable parts of it are resolved, therefore the Artifice of its Separatimis easie. Yet that is the Tinsture of Whiteness, but Sulphur of Redness. Therefore it is needful, that great Cantion should be used in the Division of Sulphur.

CHAP. III.

of the Nature of Mercury, or Argent-

IN Argentvive likewise, there is a necessity of removing Superfluities, For it hath Canses of Corruption, viz. An Earthy Substance, and Adustible Wateriness without Inflamation. Yet some have thought it not to have any superfluous Earth, and Uncleanness; but what is thought by them is vain. For We see it to consist of much Lividness, and not of White-use. And We likewise see the Black and Femiliant Earth to be separated from it with easier Artifice, by a Lavation, the Method of which

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which We will shew. But because We are b that to acquire a twofold Perfection, viz. To make a Medicine, and to perfect it; therefore We must necessarily prepare the same by the Degree of a twofold Mundation; for two Cleanfings of Mercury are necessary. One, by Sublimation for the Medicine, and this is here shewed; and the other, by a Lavament for Con gulation; and that also shall be shewed. For if We would create Medicine of it, then there is a necessity to cleanse it from the Fees lency of its Earthiness by Sublimation; leaft it create a Livid Colour in Projection: and allo to remove its Fugitive Waterines, least it make the whole Medicine Fugitive in Projection; and to keep fafe the middle Substance thereof for Medicine: Of which the property is not to be burned, and to defend from Combustion, and not to flie it felf; and also to make fixed Therefore We prove that to be a Perfective, by many Experiences. For We see Argentvine more nearly to adhere to Argentvive, and to be more beloved by the fame; but nexto it is Gold, and after that Silver.

Wherefore, hence it follows, that Argenvive is more friendly to its own Nature: but We see other Bodies not to have so great Conformity to it, and therefore We in very ded find them less to partake of the Nature thereof. And whatsoever Bodies We see more to defend from Adustion, those We consider to possess more the Nature of it. Therefore 'tis manifest manifest, that Argentvive is the Perfestive and Salvative of Adustion, which is the the Ulti-

mate of Perfection.

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But the Second Degree of Mundation, is for its Coagulation. And the washing away of its Earthiness for one Day only, is sufficient for it. The Method of which Washing is this : Take an Earthen Dish, and into it put your Argentvive, upon which pour only fo much of most strong Vinegar, or any other like Thing, as will be sufficient to cover it. Then fet the Dish over a gentle Fire, that the whole may be warm and not too hot; and ftir it continually with your Fingers on the Bottom of the Dish, that the Argentvive may be divided in the likeness of a subtile white Powder, until the whole Vinegar be evaporated, and the Mercary revived. After you see the Vinegar to come off feculent and black, cast that away, and wash the Mercury with fresh Vinegar; repeating this Washing, until you see the Colour of its Earthine's to be perfectly changed into a clear Colour, mixt with a white and coelestine Colour, which is a fign of perfect Washing. Therefore when it comes to that, project upon it the Medicine of Coagulation, and it will be Goagulated into a Solifick, or Lunifick, according as the Medicine was prepared; the Narration of which We fet down in the following. From what is now mentioned, 'tis manifest, that Argentvive is not Perfective in its Nature; but that is, which 15 is produced of it by Our Artifice. And so likewise is it in Sulphur and its Compeer. Therefore in these it is not possible Naturally to solve Natural, but by Our Natural Artifice.

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CHAP. IV.

Of the Nature of Marchasite, Magnesia, and Tutia.

Dut there is a necessity We should also treat D of other Spirits, viz. Marchasite, Marnesia, and Tutia, making great Impression in Bodies. Therefore, what they are, with their Probations, We shall shew in the present Chap, Marchasite hath in its Creation a two fold Substance, viz. of Argentvive mortified and apptoaching to Fixation, and of burning Sulphur. That it hath Sulphureity We find by manifest Experience: for when it is Sublimed, a manifest burning sulphureous Substance proceeds from it, and the Sulphureity of it is likewise found without Sublimation. For if it be put into the Fire, it is no fooner red hor, but it is inflamed with a Sulphureous Flame, and Burns. Alfo, it is sensibly manifested, that it hath the Sub-flance of Argentvive; for it gives to Venu . the Whiteness of pure Silver, as also to Argentwive; and We fee it, in its Sublimation to yield fo re-

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a Calestine Colour, and to have a manifest Metallick Lucidity. All which make the Artist certainly to know, that it contains in its Radix these Substances.

Alfo, you may manifeftly prove by the same Experiences, that Magnefia hath a more turbid Sulphur, and an Argentvive more earthy and feculent; and that the fame Sulphur is likewise more fixed, and less inflamable: and it is more approximate to the Nature of Mars. But Tutia is the fume of White Bodies; and this is evidenced by manifest Probation. For the Fume of the Mixtion of Jupiter and Venus, adhereing to the Sides of the Forges, or Furnaces of Artificers Working in those Metals, makes the same Impression as it. And what a Metallick Fume doth not, without the Admxtion of some Body, the same this likewise effects not. Therefore, seeing this Fume is of White Bodies, the White cannot Citrinate or Colour Bodies, but the Red. For Citrinity or Yellowness, is no other, than a determinate Proportion of White and Red. Therefore it, by reason of its Subtility, more penetrates the Profundity of the Body: and consequently more alters, than its own Body; and more adheres in the Examen with small Artifice, as is now declared to to you. Wherefore, what Bodies foever are altered by the Vertue of Argentvive, or of Sulphur, or of the like of these, must necessarily be altered: because these only communicate in Nature to those Bodies.

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CHAP. V.

Of the Nature of Sol, or Gold.

Now of Bodies, We will more amply declare the intimate Nature of them. And first of Sol, but afterward of Luna, and then of all the other, according as shall be thought expedient, with their Probations, which are

acquired by Experiment.

Sol is created of the most subtile Substance of Argentvive, and of most clear Fixture; and of a small Substance of Sulphur clean, and of pure Redness, fixed, clear, and changed from its own Nature, tinging that. And because there happens a Diversity in the Colurs of that Sulphur, the Citrinity (or Yellowness) of Gold must needs have a like Diversity. For fome is more intense, other less in Yellowness. That Gold is of the most subtile Substance of Argentvive is most evident, because Argentvive eafily retains it. For Argentvive retains not any Thing, that is not of its own Nature. And that it hath the clear and clean Substance of that, is manifest by its splendid and radiant Brightness, manifesting it self not only in the Day, but also in the Night. And that it hath a fixed Substance void of all burning Sulphureity, is evident by every Operation of it in Fire: for for it is neither diminished nor instamed. And that it is tinging Sulphur, is manifest by this, viz. that being mixt with Argentvive, it transforms the same into a Red Colour; and being sublimed with strong Ignition from Bodies, so that the Substance of them ascends, with that it creates a most Tellow Colour. Therefore, 'tis apparent, that when its Substance is pure, it creates a pure Colour; but when not pure, an impure, Colour. But he who requires a sign of the Probation of its Tellowness, wants his Sense; be-

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Therefore the most subtile Substance of Argentvive brought to Fixation, and the purity of the same, and the most subtile Matter of Sulphur, fixed and not burning, is the whole Essential Matter of Gold. But in it is found a greater Quantity of Argentvive, than of Sulphur; wherefore Argentvive hath greater Ingress into it. For this cause, whatsoever Bodies you would alter, alter them according to this Exemplar; that you may deduce them to the Equality thereof. The way to effect which, We have now given. For Gold having subtile and fixed Parts, those Parts could in its Creation be much condensed: and this was the Cause of its great Weight. But, by great Decottion made by Nature, a leifurely and graduate Resolution of it was made, together with good Inspissation, and its ultimate Mixtion, that it might melt in the Fire.

From the fore-going tis evident, that a large

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Quantity of Argentvive is Cause of Perfettion but much of Sulphur is Canfe of Corruption And Uniformity in Substance, which through the Mixtion is made in Natural Decoction, is Cause of Perfection; but Diversity in Substance is Cause of Corruption. And Induration (or Hardning) and Inspissation, which is made by long and temperate Decoction, is Canfe of Perfection; but the contrary of Corruption. There. fore, if Sulphur shall not duly fall upon that Argentuive, diverse Corruptions must necessarily be inferred, according to the Diversity of it. For the Sulphur, which falls upon it fixed, may not be all adustible, or all adustible and flying, in the Nature of Sulphur; or flying, and not in the Nature of Sulphur; or hold part of the flying, and part of the fixed; or in part hold the Nature of Sulphur, and in part not; or be all clean, or half unclean; or be of much or little Quantity: of much excelling in the Mixture, or of little Quantity excelled in it; or neither overcoming, nor overcome; or white, or red, or between both. Therefore, from all these Diversities, there was a necessity that diverse Bodies, and the like of these, should be created in Nature, All which Diversities We intend to speak of with manifest Probations.

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CHAP. VI.

Of the Nature of Luna, or Silver.

Herefore, itis now clear from the precedent, that if clean, fixed, red, and clear Sulphur fall upon the pure Substance of Argentvive (being it felf not excelling, but of small Quantity, and excelled) of it is created pure Gold. But if the Sulphur be clean, fixed, white and clear, which falls upon the Substance of Argentvive, pure Silver is made, if in Quantity it exceed not: yet this hath a Purity short of the Purity of Gold, and a more gross Inspissation than Gold hath. The Sign of which. is, that its Parts are not so condensed, as that it can be equal in Weight to Gold; nor hath it so fixed a Substance as that: the Sign of this is, its Diminution in Fire, and the Sulphur of it; which is neither fixed, nor incombustible, is the Cause of that Diminution. But it is not impossible, or improbable, to give Judgment of the same, as fixed and not fixed, in respect of one Body, or another. For Luna's Sulphureity, compared with the Sulphureity of Sol, is not fixed and burning; but in respect of the Sulphur of other Bodies, it is fixed, and not burning.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Nature of Mars, or Iron. Also of the Effects of Sulphur and Mercury; and of the Causes of Corruption and Perfection.

But if fixed earthy Sulphur be commixt with fixed earthy Argentvive, and both these be not pure, but of a livid Whiteness, the Quantity of the Superancy of which, is Sulphur highly fixed, of these Iron is made: because the Superancy of fixed Sulphur prohibits Fusion. Therefore, hence 'tis manifest, that Sulphur, by the work of Fixation, more swiftly destroys the easiness of Liquefaction, than Argentvive. But We see Sulphur not fixed, sooner to melt than Argentvive. By these is manifested the Canse of Swiftness and Slowness of Fusion in every Body. For what hath more of fixed Sulphur, more flowly admits of Fusion, than what partakes of burning Sulphur, which more easily and sooner flows: and this is clearly enough already declared by Us. But that the fixed Sulphur makes flower Fusion, is evident by this, viz. that it is never fixed, unless it be calcined, and no Calcinate gives Fusion: therefore in all Things it must impede the same. That it is not fixed, unless

less it be calcined, is manifest by the Experiment of him, who would have fixed the same not calcined: because he always found it to fly, until it was turned into Earth, the Similitude of which is of the Nature of Calx.

Yet this happens not in Argentvive; because that may be fixed, without being turned into Earth, and likewise fixed with Conversion of it into Earth. For by hastning to its Fixation, which is made by Precipitation, it is fixed, and turned into Earth. Also, by the successive Sublimation of it often repeated, it is fixed likewise, and not changed into Earth, but gives Metallick Fusion. This is manifest to, and proved by Him, who hath experienced both Fixations thereof, even to the Consummation of the Work; by hasty Precipitation, and also by the flow, with continually repeated Sublimations. For he faw, and found it so, as he saw it written by Us. And this therefore is, because it hath a viscious and dense Substance: the Sign of which is, the Grinding of it, by imbibition and mixtion, with other Things. For Viscosity is manifestly perceived in it, by, the much adherency thereof. That it hath a dense Substance, he that hath but one eye may manifestly see by its aspect, and by poysing the immense weight thereof. For it, whilst it is in its own Nature, excels Gold in weight; and it is of a most strong Composition, as is declared. Therefore, hence it is manifest, that it may be fixed without

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without Confumption of its Humidity, and without Conversion of it into Earth. For, by reason of the good adherency of Parts, and the fortitude of its Mixtion, if the parts of it be in any wise inspissate by Fire, it permits it self no further to be corrupted, nor suffers it self (by the ingress of a surious Flame into it) to be elevated into Fume: because it admits not rarefaction of it self, by reason of its Density, and want of Adustion; which is made by combustible Sulphureity, which it hath not.

Therefore, by what is mentioned, is found (with an indubitate Invention) the wonderful double Kind of two Secrets, viz. one, the Causes of Corruption of every of the Metals by Fire; one of which is the Inclusion of a burning Sulphureity in the profundity of their Subfrance, diminishing them by Inflamation, and exterminating also into Fume, with extream Consumption, whatsoever Argentvive in them is of good Fixation. But the other is a multiplication upon them of an exterior Flame penetrating, and refolving them with it felf into Fume, of how great Fixation foever that in them is. A third Cause of Corruption is rarefaction of them by Calcination: for then the Flame, or Fire, can penetrate into, and exterminate them. Therefore, if all Caufes of Corruption concur, fuch Bodies must needs be exceedingly corrupted. But if not all, the swiftness of Corruption of every Body is temitted, according to the Remission of them.

The second Kind is Goodness, which by it is confidered in Bodies. For feeing Argentvive, for no Causes of Extermination permits it self to be divided into parts in its Composition (because it either with its whole Substance recedes from the Fire, or with its whole re-mains permanent in it) in it is necessarily obferved a Cause of Perfection. Therefore praifed be the glorious and bleffed Most High GOD, who created it, and gave to the same a Substance, and the Properties of a Substance; which are given to none of the Things in Nature to posses; that this Perfection might be found in it, by a certain Artifice, as We have found therein with near potency. For it is that which overcomes Fire, and by Fire is not overcome; but in it amicably refts, rejoycing therein.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Nature of Venus, or Copper.

Herefore, returning to our purpose, We say, that if the Sulphur be unclean, gross, and fixed, as to its greater part; but as to its lesser part not fixed, red, and livid; in relation to the whole, not overcoming, nor overcome; and this fall upon gross Argent-vive, Copper must necessarily be created there-

of. The Probation of all these is easie, by things given from the Nature of them. For, when Copper is exposed to Ignition, you may discern a Sulphureous Flame to arise from it, which is a Sign of Sulphur not fixed. And the loss of the Quantity of it by Exhalation, through the frequent Combustion thereof, signifies that it hath fixed Sulphur. For from that is caused the slowness of its Fusion, and Induration (or Hardness) of its Substance, which are Signs of the Multitude of its fixed Sulphur. And that there is Sulphur red and unclean, conjoyned with unclean Argentvive, is known by Sense; therefore it needs no other Probation. Therefore, by Experiment, you may attain to the whole Secret.

For you fee every Thing, by the Action of Heat changed into Earth, with ease to be diffolved, and reduced to the Nature of Water, This happens by Reason of the Subtiliation of the parts by Fire. Therefore a Thing more fubtile in its proper Nature, reduced to this Earthy Nature, is more subtiliated thereby; because it is more dissolved; so that, what are of a most subtile Nature, are most and best dissolved and subtiliated. Hence the Cause of the Corruption and Infection of these two Bodies, viz. of Mars and Venus, is apparent: for it is by Sulphur of much Quantity fixed; and by not fixed Sulphur, of small Quantity in Venus, but of lesse Quantity in Mars. Therefore, when the fixed Sulphur comes

comes to Fixation by Heat of Fire, its parts are fubtiliated; but that part, which is in the Aptitude of Solution of its Substance, is disfolyed. The Sign of which is the Exposition of these two Bodies to the Vapour of Vinegar : for by that, the Aluminosity of their Sulphur (created in it by subtiliative Heat) flowereth in the Superficies of them. And if you put these two Bodies into a Saline Liquor, many parts of them are easily dissolved by Ebullition. And if you look into the Minera's of these two, you will find a manifest Substance of Aluminosity, to distill dissolved from them, and in them to adhere: which Aluminonsness, by the Saline Wateriness, and easie Solution, is changed into Water. For nothing is found Watery and eafily foluble, except Allom, and what is of its Nature.

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But the Blackness in either of these two Bodies, created by Fire, is by reason of the Sulphur not fixed, which is concluded in them: much indeed in Venus, but little in Mars, and it approacheth nigh to the Nature of fixed Sulphur. Therefore, 'tis not possible, that such an Impression should be easily removed from Mars. Hence it is now evident, that Fusion is made from Sulphur not fixed, and also Fusion is helped thereby; but Fusion is not made from fixed Sulphur, being rather impeded by the same. There is no necessity to think, that Fusion is not made, and that Fusion is impeded by fixed Argentvive. This he knows to be

make Sulphur to flow, after its Fixation: but having fixed Argentvive, by frequently repeating the Sublimation thereof, found it apt to

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Hence therefore it is manifest, that those Bodies are of greater Perfection, which contain more of Argentvive; but what con-tain less, of less Perfettion. Therefore study in all your Works, that Argentvive may excel in the Commixtion. And if you can perfeet by Argentvive only, you will be the Searcher out of a most precious Perfection; and of the Perfection of that, which overcomes the Work of Nature. For you may cleanfe it most inwardly, to which Mundification Nature cannot reach. But the Probation of this. viz. that those Bodies, which contain a greater Quantity of Argentvive, are of greater Perfection, is their eafie Reception of Argentoires. For We fee Bodies of Perfection amicably to embrace Argentvive.

Therefore from the precedent Discourse 'tis' evident, that in Bodies there is a twofold Sulphureity: One indeed included in the Profundity of Argentuive, in the beginning of their Mixtion; but the other is supervenient. One of which is removed with Labour, but the other cannot be possibly taken away by any Artifice performed by Fire, to which our Operation can congruously and profitably come; it being so firmly and radically united therein. And

And this is proved by Experiment: for We fee the adustible Sulphureity to be abolished by Fire, but the fixed Sulphureity not so. Therefore, when We say, Bodies are cleansed by Caltination, you must understand that to be meant of the Earthy Substance, which is not united in the Radix of their Nature. For it is not possible, by the Art of Fire to cleanse what is united; unless the Medicine of Argentoive (hiding and contempering that, or separating

it from the Mixture) have access.

Separation of an Earthy Substance from its Compound, which in the root of Nature is united to a Metal, is thus: Either it is made by Elevation, with things elevating the Substance of Argentvive, and leaving the Sulphility, by reason of its conveniency with them, as is Tutia and Marchasite; because they are sumes, part of which is a greater Quantity of Argentvive than of Sulphur. The Experience of this you may see, when you shall joyn these with Bodies in a strong and sudden Fusion; sor these Spirits in their Flight carry up the Bodies with them: Therefore you may elevate with them. Or esse, by a Lavation with Commistion with Argentvive, as We have told you. For Argentvive holds what is of its own Nature; but casts out what is alien.

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CHAP. IX.

of the Nature of Jupiter, or Tin.

His Inviftigation being proposed, following our purpose, We say, That if Salphur in the Radix of the Commixtion, participating of small Fixation, White with Whiteness not pure, not overcoming, but overcome, commixed with Argentwive partly fixed, and partly not fixed, white and impure; from that Mixtion Tin must need follow. The Probation of these you will find by Preparation. For, when you calcine To, you, find a Sulphureous stink to arise from it; which is a fign of Sulphur, not fixed. although it yield no Flame, you must not therefore think it fixed. For it gives no Flame, not by reason of Fixation, but by reason of the Superancy of Argentvive in the Commixtion, preserving from Combustion. Therefore, in Tu is proved a twofo'd Sulphureity, and also a twofold Substance of Argentvive. One Sulphurery is less fixed, because in calcining it casts out a stink as Sulphur. The Experience of the Mixture is proved by the First. The other is proved to be more fixed, by the continuation of it in its Calx, in the Fire which it hath, and yet it stinks not. That there is al-

to a twofold Substance of Argentvive in it, whereof one is not fixed, and the other fixed, is proved; because it makes a crashing noise before its Calcination, but after it hath been thrice calcined, that crashing is not; the reason of this, is, because the fugitive Substance of its Argentvive, making that crashing, is flown away. That the fugitive Substance of Argentvive is a Cause making that Strider, or, crashing, is proved by washing Lead with Argentvive. For if Lead be washed with Argentvive, and after its washing melted in Fire not exceeding the Fire of its Fusion, with it will remain part of the Argentvive, which gives this Strider to the Lead, and turns it into Tin. But on the contrary you may confider that also, by the Mutation of Tin into Lead: For by a manifold Repetition of its Calcination, and the Administration of Fire convenient for its Reduction, it is turned into Lead: but especially, when by substraction of its Scoria it is calcined with great Fire. Touching the Diversities of these Substances you may be afcertained, by the Knowledg of Conservation of them in proper In-

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fruments, and in the Measure of Fire dividing them: to which we have attained with Inflance of Labour, and have seen with certain Assurance, that We judged of the Truth by the same. But seeing it is expedient, We should inform you what that is, which remains after the removal from Jupiter, of these

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two Substances, viz. of Sulphur and Argent vive, that you may compleatly know the Composition of Tin, We say, it is livid, and ponderous as Lead, yet partaking of greater Whiteness, than Lead : therefore it is most pure Lead. And in it is the Equality of Fixation of the two Things compounding, viz. of Argentvive and Sulphur; but not Equality of Quantity; because in the Commixtion, the Argentuive overcomes. The fign of which is the Enfiness of Ingress of Argentuive in its Nature into it. Therefore, if in it were not a greater Quantity of Argentvive, the same ftaken in its Nature) would not eafily adhere to it Wherefore it adheres not to Mars, unless with most subtile Ingenuity; nor unto Venus, by reafon of the paucity of Argentvive in it, in it Commixtion. And this is evident, because it adheres to Mars most difficultly, but to Vinore eafily; because that hath a greater abundance of Mercury, than Mars. The fign of this, is the easie Fusion of one, but most difficult Fusion of the other.

But the Fixion of these two Substances remaining, approacheth nigh to firm Fixation; yet it is not therefore perpetually fixed. And Pri the Probation of this, is the Calcination of its with Body; and after Calcination, the exposing of which the same to most strong Fire. For by that, yt Division is not made; but the whole Substance ascends: yet more purified. Therefore We fee the burning Sulphur in Tin to be more eafily

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eafily separated, than the same in Lead. And an Experiment of this you fee by the easie Inderation (or hardning) of Tin, its Calcination. and the Melioration of its Brightness. Whence We have confidered, that these corrupting Properties were not in the Radix of it, but had access to it afterward. And, because they were not much conjoyned to it in the first Commixtion, therefore they may easily be feparated. For this Canfe, the Alterations in it are of a swift Work, viz. its Mundification. Induration, and Fixation. And you may manifestly consider the Causes of these, by what are above delivered. And because, after these Operations, viz. Calcination and Reduction, We considered in its Fume a Citrinity (or Yellowus) which We saw to arise by great Elevation, and Expression of Fire; by which, being of the Property of Sulphur calcined, We judged with a true Estimation, in which We were asfired, that it contained in it felf much of the Nature of fixed Sulphur.

Therefore they, who would fee the Truth in this our Science, let them study the Investisation of all these Things, with diligence of Labour, until by the same they find out the Principles of Bodies and Properties of Spirits, with a certain (not conjectural) Invention; of which in this our Volume We have sufficientthe treated of, according to the Exigency of Art.

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CHAP. X.

Of the Nature of Saturn, or Lead.

IT now remains, that We come to the Defeription of Saturn; of which We say it differ not from Tin, after repeating its Calcination, to the Reduction thereof; except that it hath a more unclean Substance, commixed of the two more gross Substances, viz. of Sulphur and Argentvive; and that the Sulphur in it is burning, and more adhesive to the Substance of its own Argentvive; and that it hath more of the Substance of fixed Sulphur to its Composition, than Jupiter hath. The Probations of these

We infer by manifest Experiences.

That it is of greater Earthy Feculency than Jupiter, is manifested by the Sight, and by the Washing of it with Argentvive, in this, v.z. That more Feculency comes from it in the Washing than from Jupiter; and that it takes the first Degree of Calcination more easily than Tin, which is a Sign of much Earthiness. For We find Bodies of more Earthiness, of more easily Calcination; and of less Earthiness of more difficult Calcination. The Probation of this is, the most difficult Calcination of Gold compleatly. And because its Foulness is not rectified, as in Jupiter, by repeated Calcinations, that

is a fign of greater Impurity in its Principles;

inits own Nature, than in Tin, in its Nature. And that the Quantity of its Combustible Suphur, is more adhesive to the Substance of Argentvive in it, than in Tin; is manifest by this, viz. That the faid Quantity is not seperated from it in Fume, but it is of a Cirrine Colour of much Yellowness, the like of which is remaining below with what is in the Bottom . which must necessarily be a sign of one of these three Things: either that it hath none, or a very small Quantity of Combustible Sulphur in it; or that it hath much conjoyned in the nearness of its Principles, to the Radix of its Commixtion. But We are affured by the Odour thereof, that it hath some Quantity; and not alittle, but much: because that Odour of Sulphureity is not removed from it in a short time. Therefore We have confidered with a confideration, by which We are affured that burning Sulphur, approaching to the Nature of fixed not burning Sulphur, is uniformly commixt in the Substance of Argentvive. Therefore, when the Fume of it ascends, it must necessarily afcend with the Sulphur not burning, of the Property of which it is, viz. to create Citrinity.

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But that the Quantity of Sulphur not burning is greater in it, than in Tin, is affirmed by Us most truly; because We see the whole Colour of it to be changed into Citrine, but of Tin into White, in their Calcinations. Therefore

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in this, to us is open the Way of finding our the Cause of this Work, by which Papiter (in Colcination) is more easily changed into an hard Body than Saturn, but not sooner ho flowness of Liquefaction than Saturn. And that therefore is , because the Cause of the Hard. neff of Nature is Sulphur and Argentvive fixed : but the Cause of Liquefaction is twofold, viz. Argentvive and combustible Sulphur. One of which , as to Perfection of Fusion, is sufficient in each Degree thereof ; namely , Argentuive, with Ignition, and without Ignition. fore, feeing in Jupiter is a large Quantity of Argentuige not truly fixed, a ready swiftness of Liquefaction remains in it, and is not eafily Reperated there-from. The Cause of Mollification is also twofold, viz. Argentvive, and Combustible Sulpbur. And because the burning Sulphureity is more easily removed from Jupifer, than from Saturn; therefore, one of the Causes of Softness being removed from it, it must necessarily be hardned, being calcined, But Saturn, because it hath both the Causes of Sofrees strongly conjoyned, is not easily hardened.

Yet there is a Diversity in Softness by Argentvive; and in Softness by Sulphur: because Softtess by Sulphur is Cessive, but Softness by Argentuive is Extensive. And this must necessarily be proved by Sight; seeing We see Bodies of much Argentuive, to be of much Extension; but Bodies of little, of little. Therefore supplies 4:1

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for is more eafly and more fubrily extended. than Saturn; Saturn more eafily than Venus Venue, than Mars; Luna more fubtily than Appiter; but Sol more fubrily than Luna. Therefore, 'tis manifest, that the Canfe of Induration (or Hardning) is fixed Argentuive, or fixed Sulphur. But the Cause of Softness is opposite. The Canfe of Fusion is twofold, viz. Sulphur not fixed, and Argentvive of whatfoever kind it is. Sulphur not fixed is necessarily a Canfe of Fusion, without Ignition. And you manifestly fee the Experience of this, by Projection of Arfnick upon Bodies difficultly fufible; for it makes them of easie Fusien, without Ignition. And the Cause of easie Fusion is likewise Argentvive: but the Canfe of Fufion with Ignition, is fixed Argentoive. Therefore the Canfe of Impediment of every Fusion, is fixed Sulphur,

From what is now mentioned, you may collected very great Secret: Namely, That seeing Bodies of greatest Perfection are found to contain the greatest Quantity of Argentvive; Bodies diminished from Perfection, holding more of the Quantity of Argentvive, must needs be more approximate to the Perfect. Therefore it also follows, that Bodies of much Sulphureity, are Bodies of much Carruption. Wherefore, from the above-alleadged, it is now evident, that Jupiter is mostly approximated to the Perfect, seeing ir precipitates more of Perfection, but Saturn less; and Venus yet less, and Mars least of that, on which Perfection depends.

depends. And otherwise they differ in themfelves, as to Medicine, compleating and supplying the Defett, and perfectly attenuating the spissitude of Bodies to their Profundity, and covering the Cloudiness of the same, under a Substance of splendent Brightness. For the most perfective of Medicine is Venus; but Mars less: Supiter yet less; and Saturn least of all. From these therefore, by the Truth-telling Search of Labour, according to the Diversity of Bodies, divers Medicines are found out, by Preparation. For the hard Body, that can endure Ignition, requires one Medicine; but the foft, that abides not Ignition, another. That one may be mollified , and attenuated in its Profundity , and in its Substance equalized; but the other hardned, and its occult Parts inspissated.

Therefore it concerns Us now, to pass from these to Medicines, with manifest Experiences, setting down the Causes of divers Medicines; and what they leave diminished, and what

they deduce to compleatment.

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The Second Part of this Second Book, Of Medicines in general, and of the necessity of Perfection of the Medicine perfecting all imperfect Bodies; and from what Thing it may best, and more nearly be extracted.

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CHAP. I.

That of every imperfect Body, and also of Argentvive, the Medicine must necessarily be twofold, viz. One for the White, and the other for the Red: yet that We are excused from these, by one only most perfect Medicine.

WE prove, that Spirits are more affimilated to Bodies, than any other Thing in Nature, by this, viz. Because they are more united, and more friendly to Bodies, than all other Things. Therefore, We accordingly affirm, that these Alterations of Bodies, in the first Invention, are their true Medicine. And We have exercised our selves in every kind of Ingenuity, that thereby We might transform every of the impersect Bodies, with firm Mutation,

sation, into a perfect Lunar and Solar Body Wherefore, We find that Medicine for them must necessarily be created Divers, according to the divers Intention of Bodies to be altered. And fince Metals to be altered are of a twofold kind, viz. Argentvive coagulable in Perfettion , and Bodies diminished from Perfection; and these again manifold, some being hard, sustaining Ignition, but others foft not abiding the fame (the hard are Mars and Venus, the foft Saturn and Jupiter) the Medicine perfective must likewise be manifold necessarily. For although Mars and Venus be of one kind, yet they differ in a certain special Property: the one being not fulible, but the other fulible. Therefore Mars is perfected with one Medicine, and Venus with another: and indeed the first is totally unclean, but the tother not. Also this partakes of a certain dull Whitenefs, but that of Rednefs and Greennefs: which do likewise impose a necessity of Diversity in the Medicine.

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Also soft Bodies of the other kind, viz. Jupiter, and Saturn, seeing they no less differ,
do necessarily need a divers Medicine likewise.
For this, viz. Jupiter is clean; but that not.
And indeed all these are rendred more mutable,
now made Lunar, than Solar Bodies; therefore
the Medicine of each of them must be twosold.
One Citrine, changing into a Citrine Solar Body;
the other White, changing likewise into a
White Lunar Body. Therefore, since in every

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of the imperfect Bodies is found a twofold Matter, viz. Solar and Lunar; the Medicines perfecting all Bodies, will in the Sum be Eight, so also Argentvive is perfected into a Solar and Lunar Body; therefore of the Medicine altering it, there is a twofold Difference. Wherefore all the Medicines, which We have invented with their Totality, for the compleat Altera-

tion of every imperfed Body, will be Ten.

But We were defirous, with constant and continued Labour, and the industry of great Indagation, to be excused from the Labour of these ten Medicines, by the benefit of one only Medicine; and with Our long and very laborous Search, We found, and with certain Experience, made one Medicine, by which the hard was foftned, the foft Body hardned, the fugitive fixed, and the foul illustrated with splendor ineffable, and beyond Nature. Nevertheless tis here expedient we should particularly speak of all these Medicines, with their their Causes, and the manifest Experiences of their Probations. Therefore first We will declare the Series of the ten Medicines, and accordingly of all Bodies, then of Argentisive, and laftly proceed to the Medicine of the Magiftery perfecting all Bodies, yet with the Preparation imperfect Bodies need. And least We should be carped at by the Envious, as delivering an insufficient Treatife of Art, We first of all here present a Declaration of the Preparations of all the imperfect Bodies, affigning

the Causes of the Necessity of their Inventions, by which (in our Artistice) they are rendred apt to receive the Medicine of Perfection, in every Degree of Whiteness and Redness, and to be perfected by the same. But after these shall be added a sufficient and congruous Narration of all the Medicines before-mentioned.

CHAP. II.

That every of the impersect Bodies ought to have its peculiar Preparation.

From what We have already discoursed, tis apparent that what Nature lest Supersums, or Desicient in every of those Bodies, that are impersect, hath been in part declared; but here We intend in a more sufficient Discourse to compleat what We above omitted relating hereunto. Therefore, since it happens, that the mutable Bodies of Impersection are of a twofold kind, viz. Soft and Ignible (or burnable by Fire) as Saturn and Jupiter; and Hard, and not Fusible, or Fusible with Ignition, as Mars and Venus; the first indeed not Fusible; but the other Fusible with Ignition: Nature hath taught us, necessarily informing, that according to the Diversity

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versity of their Essences, in the Radix of their Nature, divers Preparations, according to their Indigency, must be administred to them. There are two Bodies of Imperfection of one kind, that need to be transformed, viz. Lead, which is called Black, and by Art Saturn; and Crashing Lead, which is called White, and in the Sentence of Art, Jupiter; which from the innate Root of their Nature, are divers each from other, in the Profundity of their occult Parts, and likewise in their Manifest. For Saturn is cloudy, livid, ponderous, and black, without Strider (or Crashing) totally mute; but fupiter white, a little livid, but crashing much, and of moderate Sound, yielding Brightness. The Differences of which in their Profundity, with their necessary Causes, We intend to flew you with manifest Experiences.

From which Causes of I ifference, according to more and less, the well disposed Artist collects the Order of Freparations. We therefore, according to Order, first declare the Preparations of Bodies; but afterward of Argentvive coagulable. Yet first of one kind, viz. Of Sostness; and after this, of the other. And accordingly, the Preparation of Saturn and Jupiter, of the first kind of Bodies, shall be described first; afterward, the Preparation of the other shall follow according to their determinate Order. For in the Preparation of Bodies, nothing of Superfluity is to be removed

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CHAP. III.

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That the Defect of imperfect Metals ought to be supplied by Medicine; but their Superfluity removed by Preparation.

manifold Preparation may be adhibited 1 to the Effence of Saturn, and of Impiter likewise' according to the Degree of their manifold Approximation to Perfection, or Elongation from it. Therefore, fince of things indeed corrupting in their Profundity, there is one Thing advenient from the innate Radix of their Nature; and that is the Earthiness of Sulphureity, and the Impurity of the Earth of Argentoive; commixed with the effential Nature of them, in the Beginning of their Credtion; and an other Thing supervenient; after the first Mixtion of them inferring Corruption; and this is a burning Sulphereity of the first kind, and the Impurity thereof, and a foul Substance of Argentvive; therefore these are the Things corrupting the Substance of Perfection of Saturn and Jupiter. One of these it is impossible to remove, by the Medicine of

of any Industry, it being of the first Order is but the other may be removed with a little help. The first indeed seems impossible to be extirpated; because in the Principles of the proper Nature of Bodies of this kind, the aforesaid were mixt into a true Essence, and made one true Essence. Therefore, seeing it is not possible to remove the true Essence of any Thing in Nature, the Thing it self remaining; it is impossible to separate these

Carrupting Things from them.

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For this Cause, some Philosophers have thought the Art not possible to be attained to by This: and We, and indeed other Searchers of this Science, in Our time, have come to this very State, viz, That We likewise, could by no way of Ingenious Preparation illustrate Bedies, with compleatment of their Brightness, but happened, that they were totally infected, and blackned rather. By reason of this, We alfo, as well as they, were driven to Amaxement, and for a long space of time lay under the Shade of Desperation. Yet returning to Our Selves, and being perplexed with the immense Trouble of infinite Thoughts and Meditations, We confidered Bodies diminished from Perfection, to be foul in the Profundity of their Wature, and nothing fulgid (or purev clean) to be found in them; because it was not in them according to Nature. For that is not found in a Thing, which is not in Therefore, feeing nothing of Perfection is

found in them, therefore necessarily also, in the same nothing Superfluous remains to be found, in Seperation of the divers Substances in them, and in the Profundity of their Nature. Wherefore, by this We sound somewhat to be diminished in them, which must necessarily be compleated, by Matter convenient for

it, and compleating the Defect.

Diminution in them is, the Paucity of Argentvive, and not right Spiffation of the fame Therefore Compleatment in them will be Multiplication of Argentvive, good Inspissation, and permanent Fixion. But this is performed by a Medicine created of that. For this Medicine, when deduced into an Effe from Argentvive, by the benefit of its Lucidity and Splendor, hides and covers their Cloud nefs, draws forth their Splendor, and converts the same into Brightness. And when Argentvive, prepared into a Medicine, is cleansed by Our Artifice, reduced to a most pure, and most bright Substance, and projected upon Bodies diminished from Perfection, it will illustrate, and by its Fixion perfect them. This Medicine, We will declare in its due time and place.

Now from the fore-going, it necessarily sollows, that a twofold Invention of Perfection will be necessary; one indeed by the Matter, which seperates the foul Substance from the Mixture; but the other by a Medicine, which may cover it with the Splendor of its Brightness, and illustrating adorn the same. Therefore,

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, in fince it happens, that nothing superfluous; be but rather diminished, is found in the Proances fundity of Bodies; and if it be expedient, that ture what is Superfluous should absolutely be ret to moved; that, supervenient from the maniarily fest part of its Nature, must necessarily be for both taken away, and removed, with divers Preparations; which in the following Discourse We think fit to declare: first speaking of Jupiter and Saturn, and afterward, of the other, according to Order.

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CHAP. IV.

Of the Preparation of Saturn and Jupiter.

SAturn and Impiter are prepared, with mani-Dur fold Preparations, according to the necesfity of greater Approximation to Perfection: viz. By a common and special way of Freparation. The Common is by manifold Degrees of Approximation to Perfection. For, there is one Degree of Approximation, viz. Brightness from the Substance clean. A second is Hardness, with Ignition of its Fusion. And a third. is Fixation, by removal of its fugitive subfance. Therefore they are cleanfed and made bright threefoldy: either by things mundifying, or by the way of Calcination and Re-N z duction.

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duttion, or by Solution. So by things purifying, they are cleanfed two ways; either reduced into Calx, or in the Nature of Bodies. Reduced into Calx they are purified in this manner; either by Salts, or by Allomes, or by Glas: and the way is thus: When the Body is calcined, then upon its Calx is poured the Water of Alloms, or of Salts, or Glassis mixed with it, and it reduced to a Body. Therefore this must so often be reiterated upon these Bodies, as until they shew themselves compleatly clean. For feeing Salts, and Allomes, and Glass, are fused with another Fufion, than Bodies; therefore they are separated from them, and retain with themselves the Earthy Substance, the Purity of Bodies being only left. Another way of purifying these, is thus:

Let these two Bodies be very subtily filed; and with these Filings, Alloms, Salts, and Glass mixed, and then reduced into Body. And this Labour repeated so often, as until they be well cleanfed. Also, they are cleanfed by a Lavament with Argentvive, the Way of which We have given. Likewise, these Bod es are cleansed, by reiteration of their Calcination and Reduction, with fufficient Fire, until they appear more clean. For, by this Mundification, these Bodies diminished from Perfection, are freed from a twofold corrupting Substance; one being inflamable and fugitive, but theother an earthy Feculency. And that therefore

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is, because the Fire elevates and consumes every sugitive Substance: and the same Fire likewise, in the way of Reduction, divides every Substance of Earth, with its Iroportion. This Proportion We have made mention of in Our other Volume (Intituled Of the Investigation of Perfection) which according to Order precedes this Book. For in that, We write whatsoever We had searched out, according to the Reason of Our own Mnd; but here, what We have seen and handled, We have compleatly determined, according to the Order of Science.

Also, these Bodies are cleansed by Solution of their Substance (the way of which We have already declared) and by Reduction of that likewise, which is dissolved from them. For that Solution reduced, is found more dean and more persect, in this same way of Preparation, than in any other kind of Preparation whatfoever. And no way is comparable to this, except that, which is made by Subl mation; and therefore this is equivalent to that. There is likewise a Preparation of them, which is the Induration (or hardning) of their fost Substance, with Ignition in their Fusion. And it is this: With them the fixed Substance of Argentvive, or of Sulphur fixed, or of its Compeer, must be mixed in their Profundity; or they must be mixed with hard and not fusible Things, as is the Calx of Marchaste and Tutia, for these are united with, and embraced by N 3 them,

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not, until they are red hot.

This same is likewise compleated by Medicine perfecting; the Narration of which We intend to give. And another way of Prepara-Substance: and this is effected by Conservation of them . after the first Degree of Calcinaion, in Fire proportional to them. And because Order is necessarily required in the ways of Preparations; therefore We here fet down the compleat Order of preparing them. First therefore, all their fugitive and corrupting Adultive Substance, must be cleansed from them; then their Earthy Superfluity taken away. Afterward they must be dissolved and reduced, or compleatly washed with a Lava ment of Argentvive. This Order is profitable and necessary.

Tet the special Preparation of these Bodies, and first of Jupiter, is manifold. One is by Calcination; and by this its Substance is more hardned: which happens not to Saturn. Also by Alloms, for these properly harden Jupited. Another Preparation is, by Conservation of it in the Fire of its Calcination. For by this it loseth its Strider (or Crashing) and Fraction of Bodies likewise; which in the like manner happens not to Saturn: because that hathned Strider; nor doth it break Bodies. And by Reiteration of Calcination, with the Acuity of Salt, it also loseth its Strider. But secondarily, the

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the special Preparation of Saturn; is by Calcispion with the Acuity of Salt : for by this is
ishardned, and by Talk especially it is dealbated,
and by Marchaste and Tutia likewise. All the ways
of these Preparations We have more compleatly
determined, in Our aforesaid Book, intituled, of
the Investigation of Perfection; for here in this
We have abbreviated the Summaries of them.

CHAP. V.

Of the Preparation of Venus.

Herefore, imitating the Order of the premifed, We declare the Proparations of two Bodies likewise. But first of Henny, atterward of Mars. The way of the Preparation of Kenus is manifold. One way is by Elevation, but another is compleated without Elevation. The way by Elevation is, that Tutia be taken ; with which Venus well agrees, and that he be ingeniously united with it. Then it must be put in its Veffet of Sublimation cabe fublimed; and by a most excelling degree of Fire its more subtile part elevated; which will bo found of most bright Splender. Or it may be mixed with Sulphur, and then elevated by its now mentioned way of Elevation. But with out Sublimation, it is prepared, either by cleaning Things, in its Calx, or in its Body; as N and and arby

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by Tutia; Salt; and Allomes, or by a Lavament of Argentuive, the way of which We have given: or else by Calcination and Reduction of that, which is dissolved into the Nature of Body; or (as We said) it is cleansed by a Lavament of Argentuive, as all other Bodies diminished from Perfection are.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Preparation of Mars.

He Preparations of Mars are likewise manifold. For some are compleated by Sublimation; and some without Sublimation, That which is made by Sublimation, is with Arfnick, and that in this manner: We endeavour to unite with it Arfnick not fixed, as profoundly as We can; that in Fusion it may melt with the same. But afterward it is subfirmed in a proper Veffel of Sublimation. And this Preparation, among all other, is found the best and most perfect. There is also another Preparation of Mars, by Arfnick sublimed often times from it, until some Quantity of the Arfnick it felf remain. For if this be reduced, it will flow out white, clean, fufible, and well prepared. There is likewise a third way of Preparation of the same, by Fusion of it with Lead and Tutia. For from these it flows clean and white. But

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But because We seem not to have spoken fufficiently, having before promifed We would determinately speak of the Ingenious Mollifieation of Hard Bodies, and of the Induration (or Hardening) of the Seft, by way of Calcination; therefore We must not omit that, but will first speak of the Soft, and afterward of the Hard. The way is thus: Argentvive precipitated must be dissolved, and the calcined Body (which you have intention to harden) dissolved likewise. Both these Solations must be mixed together, and the calcined Body mixed with them by frequent Imbibitions, &c. continually grinding, imbibing, calcining, and reducing, until it be made hard and fusible with Ignition. The very same may also compleatly be effected, with the Calx of Bodies, and Tutia and Marchaste, calcined. diffolved, and imbibed. And indeed, the more clean these are, so much the more perfectly do they change.

Even so, hard Bodies are made soft with like Ingenuity; the way is this: They must be conjoyned and sublimed often with Arsnick, and after sublimation of the Arsnick assared (or calcined) with their due Proportion of Fire; the measure of which We have declared in our Book of Furnaces. And lastly, they are reduced with the force of their proper Fire (mentioned in its place) until in Fusion they wax soft, according to the Exigency of the hardness of the Body. And indeed all these

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these Alterations are of the first Order, without which our Magistery is not perseded.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Mundification of Argentvive.

THerefore, 'tis now necessary compleatly to declare the Mundification of Argentvive. In order to which, We fay, Argentvive is cleanfed two ways; either by Sublimation, of which We shewed the way already; or by a Lavament, of which the way is this: Pour Argentvive into an Earthen or Stone Dift, and upon it pour as much Vinegar as is sufficient to cover it. Then set it over a gentle Fire, and let it heat fo far, as you may well hold your fingers in it, and not more. This being done, thir it about with your Fingers, until it be divided into most small particles, in the similitude of Powder ; and continue ftirring it, until all the Vinegar you put in be wholly consumed. Then wash the Earthiness remaining with Vinegar, and cast that away: repeating the same washing so often, as until the Earthines of the Mercury be changed into a most perfect Con-testine Colon; which is a sign it is perfectly walked. From these, We must now pass to Medicines. And or woods , flet

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CHAP. VIII.

That five different Properties of Perfection necessarily constitute a most perfect Medicine: whence it may be conjectured, from what Things this Medicine is to be taken.

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7E first offer an Universal Discourse, touching Medicines, with their Caufes, and manifest Experiences. We therefore affirm, that unless every Thing superfluous (either by Medicine or by the way of Preparation) be taken away from imperfect Bodies; that is to fay, if from them be not removed every superfluous sulphureity, and every unclean Earthiness, they cannot be purified, viz. fo, as that in Fusion they be not separated from the Commistion, after projection of the Medicine altering them. When you have found this, you have found one of the five Differencies of Perfection. Likewise, if the Medicine do not illustrate and alter into a White or Citrine Colour (according to what your intent is) which infers a splendent Brightness, and pleasant Lucidity, Bodies diminished from Perfection are not perfected' in an intire Compleatment. Moreover, if toit you give not Lunar, or Solar Fufion, determinately,

ly, the Body is not alterable in Compleatment; because it abides not in the Tryals; but is altogether separated, and recedes from the Commixtion. But this, more amply determined by us, is demonstrated in the following, in the Chapter of Cineritium. Fourthly, if the Medicine be not perpetuated with firm Alteration of Impression, the Mutation of it avails not, because it is not permanent, but the Impression vanisheth. Lastly, Is it give not Weights of Perfection, it changeth not with a firm and true Compleatment of Nature, in which no fraud may be admitted through the Error of Credulity. For the Weight of Nature is one of

the figns of Perfection.

Therefore, seeing the Differencies of Perfection are five, it is manifest, that there is a necessity, the Medicine of our Magistery should exhibit these Differencies in Projection. By this, it is apparent, from what Things our Medicine should be extracted. For it must be prepared of those Things, which nearly adjoyned to Bodies, readily alter, and amicable adhere to them in their profundity. Where fore, We, searching into all other Things, by our Investigation sound not any other Things more friendly to the Natures of Bodies, than Argentoive, prepared by this our Work; We clearly discerned it to be the true Medicine of Alterables in Compleatment, with a true and not moderately peculiar Alteration.

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CHAP. IX.

Of Preparations to be adhibited to the Medicine, that it may acquire the due Differencies of Properties.

OW it remains, that We determinately describe the Substance thereof, and the Differencies of the Properties of the Substance. And seeing We found it not to change, without the Administration of Alteration of its Nature, We also found that it ought necessarily to be prepared; because it cannot be mixed in the profundity of Bodies, without the Method of its Preparation. Which is, that the Substance of it be made such, as it may be permixed in the profundity, even to the profundity of the Body alterable, without Separation for ever. But this cannot be effected, unless it be very much subtiliated, with certain and determinate Preparation mentioned in the Chapter of Sublimation. Likewise, its Impression cannot be permanent, unless it be fixed; nor can it illustrate, unless its most splendid Substance be extracted from it, with the Ingennity of its Method, and Way of Cperation, by congruous Fire. Also this Medicine cannot have perfect Fusion, unless great Cantion be used in its Fixation, that it may soften hard Bodies, and harden the fost. For it is only such, when a sufficiency of its Humidity is preserved, proportionate to the Exi-

gency of that Fusion which is fought.

Therefore, by the fore-going, 'tis evident, that fuch a Preparation should be administred to it, as by which, of it may be created a most fulgent and purely clean Substance. Then it must be fixed, but with very great Cantion, viz. the Artificer must be so well skilled in the Administration of Fire, in the Way of its Fixation, that he may only fo far remove the Humidity, as shall be sufficient for compleating perfect Fusion. The way of effecting this, is thus: If you would by this Medicine mollifie Bodies hard of Fusion, in the beginning of its Creation, a gentle Fire must be adhibited. For gentle Fire is Confervative of Humidity, and Perfective of Fusion. But if you would have it harden fost Bodies, its Fire must be vehement. For such Fire is Consumptive of Humidity, and hindring Fasion. And indeed, it is expedient for every well minded Artificer, to consider all these Rules. there is a necessity of many other Considerations of the Weight, with their Causes, and congruous Order. For the Cause of great Weight is the Subtilety of the Substance of Bodies, and Uniformity in the Effence. And by this, the parts of them may be so condenfate, as nothing can come between; and the Densation of Parts is the encrease of Weight, and the Perfection thereof. CHAP.

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CHAP. X.

Of the Differencies of Medicines, viz. that some are of the first Order, some of the second, and others of the third.

Therefore it is evident, that Subtility is necessarily required, as well in the Preparation of Bodies, as in the Way of perfecting the Medicine by the Artifices of the Work: because of how much the greater Weight Bodies to be transmuted are, of so much and greater perfection they are found in our Investigation by Art. Wherefore, our Discourse of Medicines will be rendred profitable, if We declare the Differencies of all Medicines. In order to which, We say, there is necessarily a three-fold Difference of Medicines. One is of the sirst Order, another of the second, and another of the third.

A Medicine of the first Order, I call every Preparation of Minerals, which projected upon Bodies diminished from Perfection, impresset Alteration: which infers not a sufficient Compleatment, but the altered Body happens to be changed and corrupted, with the total Evaporation of the Impression of the Medicine thereof: As is every Sublimation dealbative

of Venus, or Mars, which receives not Fixation. And of this kind is every Additament of the Colour of Sol, and Luna, or of Venus commixed, and fet in a Furnace of Cementation, as Ziniar, and the like. For this changeth with a Mutation not durable, but rather dimi-

nishing it self by Exhalation,

A Medicine of the second Order, I call every Freparation, which, when it is projected upon Bodies diminished from Perfection, alters them, to some Difference of Compleatment, altogether leaving the other Differencies of Corruption; as is the Calcination of Bodies, by which all that is fugitive is burnt away. And of this kind is a Medicine colouring Luna perpetually yellow, or perpetually dealbating Venus, leaving other Differencies of Corruption in them.

Preparation, which, when it comes to Bodies, with its projection, takes away all Corruption, and perfects them with the Difference of all Compleatment. But this is one only. And therefore, by it, We are excused from the Labours of the Invention of ten Medicines of the second Order.

Therefore the Work of the first Order is called the Leffer,; the Work of the second, the Middle; but of the third, the Greater Work. And this Difference of all Medicines is sufficient.

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Of the Medicine of the first Order, dealbating Venus

A Coording to our Promise, We intend to declare the Differencies of all Medicines of a determinate Order (feeing there is one Medicine of Bodies, and another of Argentvive: and of Bodies, one is of the first Order; another of the second, and another of the third; and fo of Argentvive likewise) first, of the first; then of the second; and lastly, of the third Order. And We will in a compleat speech; and congruous Order, first speak of the Medicine of Bodies, but afterward of Argentvive. Therefore, touching the Medicine of Bodies, of the first Order, We say, there is one of hard Bodies, another of the fost. Of hard Bodies, one is of Venus, another of Mars, another of Luna. That of Venus and Mars is the pure Dealbation of their Substance; but Luna, the Rubification of it, with Citrinity of a pleasing Brightness. For Rubification with apparent Brightness is not given to Venus and Mars, by Medicine of the first Order; because they being totally unclean, are unapt to receive the splendor of Redness, before they have been prepared with a Preparation inducing Bright-Therefore

Therefore We will first speak of all the Medicines of Venus, and afterward of Mars, which are comprised in the first Order. There is one Medicine whitening Venus, by Argent. vive, and another by Arfnick. By Argentvive, the Medicine dealbating it is thus compleated. First Argentvive precipitated is dissolved, then calcined Venus diffolved likewise. Both thefe Solutions are mixed in one, and projected upon the Body of Venue, after they are coagulated. This Medicine whitens and cleanfeth Venus. Again otherwise: Argentvive and Lithargiry are diffolved apart, and the Solutions joyned together; then a Calcination of the Body, which is intended to be Whitened, is diffolved likewise, and that Solution joyned with the former, and then coagulated together: this Coagulate is projected upon the Body, and that is dealbated thereby. Otherwise, a Quantity of Argentvive is sublimed often from its Body, until part thereof remain with it, with compleat Ignition. Then this Mixture is very often imbibed and ground with distilled Vinegar, that it may the better be mixed in the profundity thereof; then it is affated (or moderately calcined) and laftly fresh Argentvive is in like manner sublimed from it, and the remaining Matter again imbibed, and moderately calcined as before. And this Work is so often repeated, as until a large Quantity of the Argentvive reside in it with compleat Ignition. This is a good Dealbation

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Dealbation of the first Order. Otherwise: Argentvive in its proper Nature, is so often sublimed from Argentvive precipitated, until in it the same is fixed, and admits good Fusion. This sused Matter is projected upon the Substance of Venus, and that is peculiarly whitened. Otherwise Luna, and Lithargiry are dissolved apart, and the Solutions conjoyned; and with them the Substance of Venus dealbated. But indeed, Venus is better whitened, if Argentvive be perpetuated in all the Medicines.

It is whitened by Arfnick sublimed, thus: the Calcinate of Venus is taken, and upon that is repeated the Sublimation of Arfnick, until it remain therewith, and whiten it. But if you be not well skilled in the ways of Sublimation, Arsnick will not persevere in it with any Alteration. Therefore, after the first Degree of Sublimation, secondarily repeat the Work, after the same manner, as we taught in the Sublimation of Marchasite. Also Venns is otherwise Whitened: for if you project Arfnick sublimed upon Luna, and then the whole upon Venus, it dealbates that peculiarly. Or first mix Lithargiry, or burnt Lead dissolved, with Luna, and upon these cast Arsnick, and project the whole upon Venus, and so it will be Whitened. And this is a good Dealbation of the first Order. Or, upon Lithargiry alone dissolved and reduced, project Arsnick sublimed, and the whole of this upon Venus in

flux: for it whitens the same with a curious

Afpect.

Or let Luna and Venus be commixed, and upon them project either of these above dealbarive Medicines: For Luna is more friendly to Arsnick, than to any one of the Bodies, and therefore takes away Fraction from it: but Saturn secondarily, and therefore We mix it with them. But otherwise, We melt Arsnick sublimed, that it may be all in a lump; which being broken, We project piece after piece upon Venus. We command it to be projected in pieces, rather than in Powder; because Powder is more easily inflamed, than a lump; and therefore more easily vanisheth, than it, and is consumed before it can fall fiery hot upon the Body.

In like manner the Redness is taken away from Venus, and it is whitened with Tutia. But because the Dealbation of Tutia sufficeth not, therefore it only gives a Citrine Colour. Yet every Citrination is of affinity to Whiteness. The way of this is thus: every kind of Tutia is calcined and dissolved, and Venus likewise; then both these Solutions are conjoyned, and with them the Substance of Venus is citrinated. If you be well skilled in working with Tutia, you will find profit. But it is whitened with Marchasite subsimed, as with Sublimate At-

gentvive, and the way is the fame.

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CHAP. XII.

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Of Medicines dealbating Mars.

T remains now, that We declare the Dealbations of Mars, by Medicines proper to it; which are, as to its Effence, of the first Order, according to which it hath not right Fusion. Therefore 'tis expedient We should dealbate it with a Medicine making it to flow. Every dealbative Medicine of Venus and Mars likewise, is with its preparation of the same Order. But the special fusive of it, is Arfnick of every kind. Therefore, with which soever it is dealbated and fused, it is convenient it should be conjoyned, and washed with Argentvive, until all its Impurity be removed, and it be White, and fusible: or else let it be red hot with vehement Ignition, and upon it Arfnick projected; and when it shall be in flux, cast a Quantity of Luna thereon. when that is united with it, it is not separated there-from by any easie Artifice.

Or else, let Mars be calcined, and all its Soluble Aluminosity, inferring Corruption, washed from it, by the way of Solution now mentioned. But afterward, cause cleansed Arsnick to be sublimed from it, and reiterate that Sublimation many times, until some part

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of the Arfnick be fixed therewith. Then, with a Solution of Lithargiry mix, imbibe, grind, and moderately calcine, several times; and laftly reduce it with the Fire We taught in the Reduction of Jupiter from its Calx. For from this it will go forth white, clean and fusible. Or only with sublimed Arsnick, in its Calx, let it be reduced, and it will flow out white, clean, and fufible. But 'tis expedient the Artificer should here observe the fame Caution We gave above of Venus, in Reiteration of Sublimation of Arfnick (fixing it self in its profundity) from it. Mars is likewise whitened by Marchasite and Tutia, with the same Ingenuity and Industry We have declared. Yet the Dealbation, or Cleansing of these is not sufficient.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Medicines citrinating (or colouring)
Luna.

Therefore prosecuting the Order of the Premises, We with certain verity declare the Medicine (citrinating the Substance of Luma) in the Order of the first kind. This Medicine is that which adheres to the same in its profundity, and adhering colours, either by its proper Nature, or by the Artifice of this

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this Magistery. Therefore, We declare that Medicine, which, arifing from its own root, adheres to it. But there are Artifices, by which We make a Thing of every kind to adhere, with firm Ingress. Yet this Medicine We extract either from Sulphur, or from Argentuive, or from a Commixtion of both: by Sulphur more diminishedly, but by Argentvive more perfectly. Also this Medicine is made. of certain Mineral Things, which are not of this kind; as is Vitriol and Copperas, which also is called Gum of Copper, and Stillacidy (or Distillation) of the same. Therefore first We will mention all the Methods of Medicines, which arise from Argentvive; then, those that are from Sulphur, or from a Commixtion of both; and lastly that Medicine, which is from the Gum of Copper, or the like.

The Method of that, which is made by Argentvive, is this: Take Argentvive precipitate, viz. mortified and fixed by Precipitation; then put it in a Furnace of great Ignition, after the manner of Confervation of Calxes, which We have already taught, until it be red as Usfur. But if it be not red, take a part of Argentvive not mortified, and with Sulphar reiterate the Sublimation thereof. Yet the Sulphur must be cleansed from all Impurity, and the Argentvive likewise. And after you have twenty times repeated the Sublimation of it upon the Precipitate, dissolve that with the dissolving sharpness of Waters, and again calcine

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cine and dissolve it, until it be exuberantly sufficient. After this, dissolve a part of Luna, and when dissolved, mix the Solutions, and Coagulate them, and project the Coagulate upon Luna in flux. For it will colour it much with a peculiar Citrinity. But if Argentvive in its precipitation be red, the aforesaid Administration, without Commixtion of any Thing tinging it, is sufficient for the persection of its projection.

By Sulphur, Luna is also rubified, but its Rubification is difficult, and immensly laborious. Luna is likewise citrinated with a Solution of Mars: but the necessity of this Work induceth us first to calcine it, and then to fix, which is an abundance of Labour. Asterward We administer it with the same Preparation, and the same Projection, pouring it upon the Substance of Luna. And yet thence results not a splendid bright Colour, but dull and livid, with a mortiferous Citrinity.

But the way of colouring it, which is made by Vitriol, or Copperas, is thus: Re of either of them a certain Quantity, and sublime as much thereof, as can be sublimed, until with great expression of Fire it be sublimed. After this again sublime this Sublimate with Fire appropriate to it, that of it part after part may be fixed, until its greater part is fixed. But afterward, it must be warily calcined, that a greater Fire may be administred for its Persection. This being done, it is dissolved into a most Red Water,

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Water, that hath not its Peer. Then fo operate, as you may give it Ingress into the Lanar Body. These Processes are sufficiently demonstrated to you, if you be a true Searcher of the perfect Work, as We have described it. For We, seeing things of this kind profoundly and amicably to adhere to Luna, have confidered (and it is certain) that thele ate from its own Radix; and thence it is, that Luna is altered by them. These Medicines, which We have here inferred, are all of the first Order. Yet there may be manifold other Methods of these Medicines, falving the Essence of Pizmental Things, in the Variety of Methods. For the Medicine of Argentvive is not in this first Order, seeing it is not a Medicine altering Luna with one only Difference, but altogether in total Compleatment. Others have invented many Medicines, yet one of these two necessarily happens, viz. either they are constrained to create the Medicine of the same Things, or of Things having the same Nature; or else they compound a Medicine, which with its Alteration is equivalent to that, which it is not, and which neither confers to the Clean. nor to the Parts of the Clean, until the Mover, in the fublime Mobile of Nature, rests uncorrupt.

CHAP. XIV.

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Of the Difference of Properties of Medicines of the second Order.

NOW it is time We should pass on to Medicines of the second Order, with a Differency, and manifest Probations, with true Experience. Therefore, seeing the Medicine of Bodies to be cleansed is one, but of Argent-vive perfectly coagulable another; We will first of all compleatly declare the Medicines of Bodies, and afterward the Medicine of the same Argentvive coagulable into a true Solifick, and Lunisick, or Solar and Lunar Body.

A Medicine of the second Order is that, which doth indeed compleat imperfect Bodies; but with one only difference of Perfection. Yet seeing there are many Causes of Corruption in every of the imperfect Bodies, viz. in Saturn, a volatile Sulphureity, flight of its Argentvive (by both which Corruption must necessarily be induced) and its Terrestreity; therefore the Medicine is made so, as it can indeed totally remove one of them, or covering it adorn the same; only leaving all other Causes of Imperfection. Therefore, forasmuch as in Bo-

lies there is somewhat impermutable, which is innate in their Radix, and which cannot be aken away by Medicine of the second Order: that Medicine, which totally removes that from the Mixtion, is not called Medicine of the second, but of the third and greater Order. And, because We found Superfluities of things volatile to be removed by the way of Calcination, and the Earthine's not innate abolished by reiteration of Reduction; therefore, there was a necessity of inventing a Medicine of the fecond Order, which might indeed palliate (or cover) the innate, and mollifie the hard, and harden the foft, viz. in hard and foft Bodies, according to Compleatment, not fophistical; but perfectly constitute a true solifick, or Lunifick, of imperfect Bodies.

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Therefore, feeing it is manifest, that in Bodies only fost, the swiftness of Liquefaction cannot be taken away by the ingenious Artifices of this Work, nor the Impurity innate in the Radix of their Principles removed; the invention of a Medicine necessarily happened, that in projection could inspissate the Tenuity of them, and inspissating harden the same to a Sufficiency of Ignition with their Liquefafaction; and likewise in hard Bodies, attenuate their Spissitude, and attenuating deduce them to sufficient Velocity of Liquefaction, with their own property of Ignition; and palliating adorn the Clowdiness of Bodies of either Kind; and transform the one into White, and the other into Red, most perfect. This

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This Medicine is not diversified from a Medicine of the third Order, unless by the Imperfection of lesser Preparation. And that it is not diversified from it self, is manifest, in the Projection of diverse Bodies, and its Acceptation of Pigments; but in the way of Preparation only. For the Medicine inspissating the Tennity of soft Bodies, needs one industry of Preparation; but, attenuating the Spissitude of hard Bodies, another. These indeed need the Method of Consumptive Fire; but those, the Administration of Conservation of their Humidity.

CHAP. XV.

Of a Medicine Lunar and Solar, for imperfect Bodies.

VE now intend to compleat our Universal Discourse of the Medicine of this second Order, with a certain and true determination. And first We will describe the Lunar Medicines of all impersect Bodies, with the Disferencies of their Preparations: afterward the Solar, with their proper Disferencies likewise. We have already proved in our Discourse, that Sulphur is Corruptive of every kind of Persection. But Argentvive is Persective in the Works of Nature, with compleat Regimens. Therefore

m. Therefore We also, not changing, but imisting Nature, in what Works it is possible for ils to follow her; do likewise assume Argentgive in the Magistery of this Work, for a Medicine of each kind of Perfection, viz. Lunar and Solar, as well of imperfect Bodies, as of Argentvive Coagulable. But feeing, according to what We above-mentioned, We have faid, that there is a twofold Difference of Medicine; one of Bodies, but the other of Argentvive truly coagulable; We are hence induced to give a certain Narration of Bodies first, and after-

wards of Argentvive.

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The Matter, per fe, of this Medicine of evety kind, is one only; and it is what is already fufficiently known. Therefore take that, and if you would work according to the Lnmer Order. We promised to shew, learn to be expert in Operating, and prepare That, with the known Ways of this Magistery. The intention of which is, that you should divide the pure Substance from it, and fix part thereof; but leave a part for Cerating; and so proceding through the whole Magistery, until you compleat its defired Fusion. If it suddenly flow in hard Bodies, it is perfect; but in fost Bodies, the contrary. For this Meditine projected upon any of the imperfect Bodies, changeth it into a perfect Lunar Body, if the known Preparations have been first adhibited to this Medicine; but if not, it leaves the same diminished, yet in one only difference

of Perfettion, it perfects, as much as depends on the Administration of the Order of a Medicine of this kind. But according to the third Order, a certain due Administration not pre-

ceding, it perfects in Projection only.

A Solar Medicine (of this second Order) of every of the imperfect Bodies, is the fame Matter, and participates of the same Regimen of Preparation. Yet in this it differs, viz. that in the greater Subtiliation of Parts, by proper Ways of Digestion, and in the Commixtion of subtile Sulphur (with the Regimen of Preparation administred) with addition of the Matter now known. The Regimen of it, is the Fixation of pure Sulpbur, and the Soluti on thereof, as is known. For with this the Medicine is tinged, and with it projected upon every of the Bodies diminished from Perfection, it compleates the same in a Solar Compleatment, as much as depends on the Preparation of a Medicine of this second Order: the known and certain Administration of the Body diminished preceding. Also the same projected upon Luna, perfects it much, in a peculiar Solar compleatment.

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CHAP. XVI.

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Of the Medicine Coagulating Argent-

A Ccording to the Order of the Premises, 1 it concerns us, for Compleatment of the Work, to proceed to the Narration of the Medicine coagulating Argentvive. Therefore We fay it is taken, from fuch Matter, as the Matter of it self is, viz. according as is specified in many Chapters of this Work. And that is, because Argentvive, seeing it is easily fugitive, without any Inflamation, may fuddenly adhere to it, in its profundity, and be conjoyned with it through its least parts, and likewise inspissate, and conserve it in Fire by its own Fixation; until it be better able to fustain the force of Fire, consuming its Humidity; and convert it, by the benefit of this in a Moment, into true Solifick and Lumifick, according to that, for which the Medicine was prepared.

But seeing We find not any Thing more to agree with it, than That, which is of its own Nature; therefore, by reason of this We judged, that with that the Medicine thereof might be compleated; and We endeavoured by Ingenuity to make the Form of the

Medicine

Medicine agreeable to the same. That is to fay, it must be prepared, in the Method and Way now mentioned, with the instance of long continued Labour; by which all the subtile, and most pure Substance of it may be rendered perfectly White in Luna, but intensly Citrine in Sol. Yet this cannot be compleated for as to create a Citrine Colour, without the Mixtion of a Thing tinging it, which is of its own Nature. But, with this most pure Substance of Argentvive the Medicine is perfected, by the Ingenuities of the Work of this Magister, which most nearly adheres to Argentvive, and is most easily fluxed, and coagulates it. For it converts it into a true Solifick, and Lunifick, with preparation of that always preceding.

The grand Question is, from what Things this Substance of Argentvive may best be extracted. To which, We answering say, It must be taken from those Things, in which it is. But, according to Nature, it is as well in Bodies, as in Argentvive it self, seeing they are found to be of one Nature. In Bodies more difficultly, in Argentvive more nigh, but not more perfectly. Therefore, of what kind soever the Medicine is to be, the Medicine of the precious Stone must be as well sought in

Bodies, as in the Substance of Argentvive,

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CHAP. XVII.

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How Ingress is procured in Medicines by Artifice.

RUt, because it happens, that a Medicine D is fometimes mixed, fometimes not; therefore We will declare the Way of permixing, viz. how every Thing, or each peculiar Medicine not entring, may most profoundly acquire Ingress into a Body. The Way is by Diffolution of that which enters, and by Diffolution of that which enters not, and by Commixtion of both Solutions. For it makes every Thing to be ingressive, of what kind hever it be, that is through its least parts conjoyned with it. Yet this is compleated by Solution; and Fusion, in things not fusible, is compleated by the same; therefore, they are the more apt to have Ingress, and to alter. This is the Canse, why We calcine some things, which are not of the Nature of these, viz. that they may the better be diffolved; and they are diffolved, that Bedies may the better receive Impression from them, and from them likewise, by these, be prepared and cleansed. Or We give Ingress to these, which are not permitted to enter by reason of their Spisiinde, with manifold reiteration of the Sublimation P

mation, of Spirits not inflamable upon them, viz. of Arsnick, and Argentvive not fixed; or with manifold Repetition of the Solution

of that which hath not Ingress.

Yet, a good Caution for giving Ingress to Things impermixable, is that the Body be diffolved, which you would have to be changed and altered, by these; and the Things likewise disfolved, which you would have both to enter and to alter. Nevertheless, Solution cannot be made of all Parts, but of some; with which this or that Body, not another, must be imbibed time after time. For by this benefit it hath Ingress only into this, or that necesfarily; but this doth not necessarily happen in any other Body. Therefore every Thing must needs have Ingress by these Ways, by the benefit whereof it depends on the Nature of that, to have ingress (as We said) and to alter, with Commixtion found out. By this precedent Discourse is compleated the Number of ten Medicines, with a fufficient Tract on of them.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Medicines of the third Order in General.

Therefore now We proceed to the Medicine of the third Order. Of this Order there m,

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there is a twofold Medicine, viz. Solar and Lunar. Yet in Essence it is one, and in one Way of acting; and therefore by our Ancefors, whose Writings We have read, it is called One only Medicine. Nevertheless there is an additament of a Citrine Colour, made of the most clean Substance of Fixed Sulphur, which conflitutes the Difference between this and that, viz. the Lunar and Solar Medicine; this containing that Colour in it felf, but the other This Order is called the third Order of the greater Work: and that, because greater Sagacity of Industry is required in the Administration thereof, and in the preparation of its Perfection; also it needs longer labour for Compleatment of the Verity of the same.

Therefore the Medicine of this Order is not diverse in Essence from the Medicine of the second Order, unless by the most subtile Degrees of Preparation in Creation of it, and by the long continued Instance of Labour. All these Degrees We intend to declare with compleatment of Speech, and exactly shew the Way of Preparation, with its Causes and manifest Experiences; and the many Degrees also of Ways of Preparation of this third Order. For the Solar Medicine needs one Way, in compleat Preparation of Pigments; but the Lunar another. The first indeed, with the Administration of Sulphur tinging it; but the second, not.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Lunar Medicine of the third Order.

Lirst, We will declare the way of Adminiftration of the Lunar Medicine, which is thus: R the known Stone of it, and by the Way of Separation divide its most pure Substance, and keep it apart. Then fix some of that Part, which is most pure, leaving the Remainder. And when it shall be fixed, dissolve what is foluble of it; but what is not foluble, put to be calcined; and again disfolve the Calcinate, until again what is foluble of it be altogether dissolved. Continue this Procefs, until the greater Quantity be dissolved. Then mix all the Solutions together, and coagulate them. This being done, gently cocting, keep the Coagulate in a Temperate Fire, until greater Fire may commodiously be administred for its Perfection. Therefore reiterate all these Orders of Preparation upon it four times, and faftly calcine it by its own way: for fo administring you have sufficiently governed the most precious Earth of the Scone. Then by the subtile Way of Ingenuity, conjoyn a Quantity of the part aboxe reserved, with part of this prepared Earth,

Earth, through its least particles. This being done, with Intention of Elevation, sublime it by the aforesaid way of Sublimation, until the fixed with the not fixed, be totally elevated. Which if you see not, again add a Quantity of the not fixed Part, until enough be added for Elevation thereof. Therefore, when it shall be once all elevated, repeat its Sublimation, until by repetition of this Operation, it be totally fixed. When it shall be fixed, again imbibe it with Quantity after Quantity of the not fixed, by the Way to you known, until the whole shall again be elevated. Then aagain fix it, until it have easie Fusion, with its Inition. For this is the Medicine, which transforms every Body diminished from Perfetion, and every Argentvive of what kind foever, into a most perfect Lunar Body.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Solar Medicine of the third Order.

THE Preparation of this Solar Medicine, is made with the Additament of Sulphur not burning, by Way of Fixation, and Calcination, perfectly administred with subtile Industry; and by manifold repetition of Solution, until it be rendred Clean. For by the perfect Administration

ministration of these preceding, its cleansing by Sublimation will be compleated. The Way

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of this Additament, is thus:

Reiterate the Sublimation of the not fixed part of the Stone, with this faid Sulphur, ingeniously conjoyning them, until they be first elevated together, and then fixed so, as toabide in the Heat of Fire without ascension. The oftner this Order of compleating the Exuberancy, shall be repeated, the more will the Exuberancy of this Medicine be multiplied, and the more its Goodness augmented, and the Augmentation of the Perfection thereof highly multiplied also, We will here indeed, in a brief, compleat, and known Speech (to stop the envious Clamours of the Impious) declare the whole Compleatment of this Magistery; which thus take:

The Intention of it is, that by way of Sublimation, the Stone and its Additament may most
perfectly be cleansed; and accordingly by
the Way of Ingenuity, the fugitive fixed in
them. Afterward, the Fixed made Volatile,
and the Volatile again fixed. And in this Order is compleated the most Precious Arcanum,
which is above every Secret of the Sciences
of this World, and is a Treasure inestimable.
Do you dispose your self by Exercise to it,
with very great Instance of Labour, and with
continuance of immense Meditation. For by
these you will find it, but without them not.
And indeed, in Preparation of the Stone, the
Reiteration

Reiteration of the Goodness of Administration upon this Medicine, may with Industrious Wariness be so far available, as to enable it to change Argentvive into an infinite true Solifick, and Lunifick, and not need any thing

more, than its Multiplication.

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Now let the High GOD of Nature, blesfed and glorious, be praised, who hath revealed to Us the Series of all Medicines, with the Experience of them, which by the goodness of his Instigation, and by our own incessant Labour, We have searched out; and have feen with our Eyes, and handled with our Hands, the Complearment thereof fought in our Magistery. But if We have concealed this, let not the son of Learning wonder. For We have not concealed it from him, but have delivered it in such a Speech, as it must neceffarily be hid from the evil, and unjust, and the unwife cannot discern it. Therefore, Sons of Doctrine, fearch ye, and ye will find this most excellent Gift of GOD reserved for you only. Ye Sons of Folly, Wickedness, and evil Manners, fly far away from this Science; because it is inimical and adverse to you, and will precipit you into the miserable State of Poverty: For this Gift of GOD is absolutely, by the Judgment of Divine Providence hid from you, and denyed you for ever.

Therefore, having inquired into the Ways of all Medicines, We, prosecuting our intended Purpose, must pass hence to those Things, which

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which make known the Perfection of this. Magistery, with the Causes of its Probations.

The Third and Last Part of this Second Book: Of the Probations of Perfection.

CHAP. I.

The Division of what follows.

Mitting manifest Experiences, of which We make no mention, feeing they are known and certain to all, viz. of the Weight, Colour and Extension under the Hammer, which are discerned, without any Sagacity of Industrya We with Wariness make Tryal by the Experiances of Artificers, Whether Projection of the Administration of this Art, be a Compleatment with Verity, inferring the same; which are Cineritium (or the Test called a Cupel) Cement, Ignition, Fusion; Exposition over acute Vapour, Probation of Burning Salphur by Mixtion; Extinction, Reiteration of Calcination and Reduction, and the easie or difficult Susception of Argentvive. Therefore We shall first speak of these according to Order; and afterward, keeping the same Order, proceed to other things,

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things, which We intend (according to promile) to declare with the known Causes of them.

CHAP. II.

Of Cineritium, why some Bodies abide in it, but others not.

E come first to speak of Cineritium, with all its manifest Causes, and of the Way of its Confection. The Solar and Lunar substance, is only permament in the Tryal of Cineritium. Therefore searching out the true Differencies of the Substance of these Perfect Bodies, and likewise the Causes of the Cinerition, We will make Tryal, which of the imperfect Bodies more, and which less abide in the Examen of this Magistery. Yet by Us is already fufficiently declared the Secret of these two Bodies, in the Profundity of their Substance. And it is this, viz. that their first Radix was a large Quantity of Argentvive, and the purest Substance of it; at first most subtile, but afterward inspissate, until it could admit Fusion with Ignition. Therefore, whatfoever Bodies diminished from Perfection, have more of Earthiness, they less abide in this Examen; but what have less, more. Because these do indeed more adhere, by reason of the subtilety

of their Parts, closely permixing and uniting them. So likewise, Bodies that are of greater Tennity; or on the contrary, of greater Spissinger, than those which consist in Perfection; must necessarily be altogether seperated from the Commixtion. For being not of the same Fusion, therefore they are separated. And indeed, Bodies, which partake of a lesser Quantity of Argentvive, are more easily separated from the Commixtion.

Therefore, 'tis evident, that feeing Saturn is of much Earthiness, and contains a small Quantity of Argentvive, and of an easie Temity of Liquefaction, which are mostly oppofite to the Perfection of a Cineritions Examen; therefore of all the Bodies, by the Artifice of the Cineritium, it indures least in the Commixtion; yea, it is separated, and vanisheth most speedily. Wherefore, seeing of all Bodies diminished from Perfection it most gives way and recedes; by that it is more proper for the Examen of our Magistery; and the reason is, because it sooner takes it flight, and sooner draws every of the imperfect Bodies with it self from the Mixture. Also, by reason of this, the greater Quantity of the perfect Body is preserved from the strong. Combustion of the Fire of the Examen; and therefore, by the Tryal of Lead it is less burnt, and more easily purified.

But because the Substance of Jupiter con-

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ng faster Quantity of Earthiness, and of greater Purity, and of a more subtile Substance of it, therefore it is more fafe in the Mixtion, than Saturn and Venus; because it more adheres in the Profundity thereof. And this is the Cause, why a larger Quantity of the perfeet Body is absumed, before supiter conjoyned can be separated from the Commixtion. Yet Venus gives Fusion with Ignition; but because its Fusion is flower, than of a perfect Body, therefore it is separated from the Commixtion, yet more flowly than Saturn, by reafon of the Ignition of its fusible Substance. But because it contains less of the Quantity of Argentvive, and is of greater Earthiness, and of a more thick Substance, therefore it is more eafily separated from the Mixtion, than Jupiter; because Impiter more adheres in the Profundity. than Venus.

Mars hath not Fusion, and therefore is not permixed; which happens, by reason of Deprivation of Humidity. But if it chance that it is permixed by Vehemency of Fire; then, because it hath not Humidity, by imbibing the Humidity of Sol or Luna, it is united thereunto through its least parts: therefore, although it hath much Earth, and little Argentvive, and wants Fusion, yet it can by no flight Artifice be separated from them. Therefore by this the Industry of the Artificer is dilated, unto the true Rellification of every Body, if he rightly know the Efficacy of That, which

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which We have writ. But if he phantastically understand, he knows nothing of the Truth thereof. There are two Bodies of Perfession abiding this Tryal, viz. Sol and Luna, by reason of their good Composition, which results from their good Mixtion, and the pure Substance of them.

CHAP. III.

Of the Tryal of the Cineritium, (or Cupel) how it is to be compounded, and used.

NOW We speak of the Way of making it, which is thus : Take fifted Afbes, or Calx, or Powder of the Bones of Animals burnt, or a Commixtion of all, or of fome of them; moiften these with Water, and make the Mixture firm and folid with your hand, and in the midft of it, wrought into a round flatish Lump, make a round and smooth Hollowness, and upon the bottom of it strew a small Quantity of Glass beaten to Ponder. Then permit it to be dry+ ed. When dry, put that Metal into the Heltowners thereof, which you intend to try by this Examen; and put Coals of Fire upon it, and then with Bellows blow upon the Surface of the Examinable Body, until it flows. Upon which being in flux cast part after part

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of Lead, and blow with a flame of strong lenition. Whilst you see it agitated with the Motion of strong Concussion, it is not pure, Therefore wair, until all the Lead be exhaled. If that be vanished, and yet the Motion cease not, it is not pure. Therefore again caft Lead upon it, and blow as before, until the Lead vanish. If it do not yet rest, repeat the casting in of more Lead, and blowing upon it. intil it be still, or quiet, and you see it clean and clear in its Superficies. This being feen, open the Coals, and diffipate the Fire, and then pour Water upon the Surface thereof. for you will find it perfectly examined. shilft you are blowing this Examen, you cast in Glass, the Body will be the better and more perfectly purified; because that takes away the Impurities, and separates them. Yet instead of Glass, Sal, Borax, or a little Allom, may be caft in. In like manner this Examen of Ciwritium may be made in a Crucible of Earth. If the Fire round about it be blowed, and upon the Surface also of the Crucible, that the Boto be examined may the fooner flow, and be perfected.

These being sufficiently declared, We now this to the Examen of Cement, with its Canis, and manifest and known Experiences.

CHAP. IV.

Of Cement, why some Bodies Sustain it more, and others less.

WE have faid, that fome Bodies more, and others less, are burned by the Calcination of Fire, viz. they which contain a greater Quantity of burning Sulphur, more; but they that contain less, less. Therefore, seeing Sil hath a less Quantity of Sulphur, than other Metallick Bodies, it is not (in the midft of all Mineral Bodies) burnt by Inflammation of And Luna, next to Sol, partakes of a less Quantity of Sulphur, than the other four Bodies, yet more than Sol. Therefore, according to this, it can less bear the Ignition of Inflammation for a long space of time, than Sol; and by confequence less bear Things burning by a like Nature, but Venus less than it; because it consists of more Sulphur, and of greater Earthiness, than Luna; therefore can less bear the Inflammation of Fire. Jupiter less also than Sol or Luna, because it partakes of greater Sulphureity and Earthiness, than either of them; yet it is less burnt by Inflammation, than Venus, but more than Sol and Luna. Saturn in its Commixtion by Nature, holds more of Earthiness and Sulphureity, than any of these now mentioned Bodies; therefore it is sooner and more easily inflamed, than all the said Bodies; and by inflamation it is more swiftly burnt, because it hath Sulphureity more nearly conjoyned, and more fixed than Ju-

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Mars is not burnt by it felf, but by Accident. For when it is mixed with Bodies of much Humidity, it imbibes that Humidity, by reason of its own Want of the same; and therefore being conjoyned, it is neither inflamed nor burned, if the Bodies, with which it is United, be neither inflamable, nor combustible. But if combustible Bodies be mixed with it, it necessarily happens (according to the Nature of their Combustion) that Mars is burnt and inflamed. Therefore, feeing Cement is constituted of inflamable Things, the necesfary Cause of its Invention is manifest; and it was, that all combustible Things might be burned. And fince there is one only Body incombuflible, that alone, or what is prepared according to the Nature of that, is kept fafe in Ce-Yet some abide more, others les, in Cement: But which abide more, and which less, are known with their said Causes. Therefore Luna abides Cement more, but Mars less, Inpiter less than Mars, and Venns less than Tupiter; but Saturn least of all,

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CHAP. V.

The Examen of Cement, how it is to be compounded and exercised.

NOW We will declare the Way of Cementing. Seeing it is known to Us, that Cement is very necessary, in the Examen of Perfection, We say it is compounded of inflamable Things. Of this kind are all blackening, flying, penetrating, and burning Things; as is Vitriol, Salarmaniac, Flos Aris, and the ancient Fittile Scone, and a very final Quantity (or nothing) of Sulphur, and Mans-Urine, with like acute, and penetrating Things. All these are impasted with Virile Urine, and spread upon then Plates of that Body, which you intend shall be examined by this way of Probation. Then the faid Plates must be laid upon a Grate of Iron included in an Earthen Veffel; yet fo, as one touch not the other, that the vertue of the Fire may have free and equal Access to them. Thus the whole must be kept in Fire, in a strong Earthen Veffor the space of three days. But here, great Cantion is required, that the Plates may be kept fire-hot, but not melt. After the third Day, you will find the Plates cleansed from all Impurity, if the Body of them was perfect: perfect: if not, they will be wholly corrup-

ted; and burnt in the Calcination.

Some expose Plates of Metal to Calcination, without a composition of Cement, and they are purified in like manner, if the Body be of Perfection: if not, they are totally confumed. Yet in this last Examen, they need a longer space of time, that are thus purified by the only inflamation of Fire, than those that are

examined by the Judgment of Cement.

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And seeing the Nature of Luna differs not much from the Nature of Sol, therefore by a certain necessary way of Adm nistration, it rests with it in the Tryal of Coment. And there is no Separation of Bodies each from other, in these two kinds of Tryal, unless that be occasioned by reason of the Diversity of Composition of their Substances: because thence results Diverfey of Fu on , and Spissitude and Rarity. Which are indeed the Causes of Separation; because, by reason of the strong Composition of some, their Substance is not corrupted by the Substance of the Extraneous Body, seeing a Mixtion of them could not be made through their least parts. Therefore, in such a Commixtion, they must necessarily be separated each from other, without the total Corruption of the Essence of them. Wherefore, the compleat Administration of imperfect Bodies, is discerned, when they are by Ingenuity of Preparation found to be of the same Fusion, Ignition, and Solidity. CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Ignition.

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Having declared, that Bodies of greatest Perfection, with determinate Ignition, are found to receive the Fire, before Fusion of them; therefore we here say, if our Aim be to find out the compleat Alteration of them, there is a necessity to bring such Bodies to their Fusion. And before these Bodies of Perfection be sufficient, to see them admit Ignition, with instamation of a pleasing Celestine Colour, and this, before their Ignition comes to the Whiteness of Fire, which the Eye can in no wise differen.

Therefore, 'tis manifest, that the perfect Ignition of them is (before Fusion) with intense Redness, and not with Whiteness, which the Ege cannot behold. For if the administred Bodies be melted, before they are red hot with Fire, they are not in Compleatment. And if they be made Fire hot with labour, and strong Expression of Fire, their Administration is not true: and this indeed, if it happen in soft Bodies. Because, the same is only sound in Mars. For Ignible Bodies do not easily in the way of Preparation, admit Ignition; nor susible Bodies.

Bodies, the right Fusion, which We find in Bodies persect according to Nature. If Bodies administred, in their Ignition yield not Flame of a pleasing Celestine Colour, their Administration is not compleat. And if any part of the Weight, Colour, Beauty, Ignition, and the like, be found diminished, by reason of the Differencies of the Goodness of Preparation, the Indagation of the Artist was not sufficient. Therefore let him make a new Search, until he find his Error, with Ways of Operating corresponding to Divine Goodness.

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CHAP. VII.

Of Fusion, or Melting.

Note Narration of Fusion, We shall sufficiently discourse, according to the Examen of all Bodies by the certain Ignition of them. Therefore We say, that Fusion with Ignition, is the only Argument of Perfection; yet not with twery kind of Ignition, but with Ignition, in which the Body waxeth not altogether White; and with Ignition, in which is not made a dull paleness of Fire, and in which the Body is not suddenly melted, or flows not immediately after Ignition. For when a Body flows with very small pressure of a weak Fire,

either without Ignition, or with a paid Ignite on; a Body of this Preparation must need be a Body of Impersection: some one of the im-

perfect Bodies, in diminished Artifice.

And if a Body after Fusion be not suffered presently to cool, and its Ignition be suddenly turned altogether into Blackness, and by reason of that, loseth its Ignition before it waxeth hard, it is not a Body in Compleatment, of what kind soever it be. But this is to be imputed to softness, and that it is one

of the kinds of imperfect Bodies.

And if the Ignition of a Body, before Fusion thereof, be made with laborious and violent Expression—of strong Fire, and with a Ray of Brightness inestimable, altogether White and shining; it is not a Body of Perfection, but a Body of Hardness altered. Also, if after Fusion thereof, and when taken from the Fire, it be suddenly hardned, that it flow not, the sulgent Ignition thereof remaining, it is not a Body of Lunar, or Solar Perfection, of what kind and preparation soever the Body administred was; but comes under the Nature of the Differencies of Mars.

Therefore, by the abovesaid 'tis evident, that in suspenses, by the Experiment of them may be found a threefold Ignition, before Liquesattion of their Substances, viz. one, Palid; the other, Red and Clear; and the third most White, shining with a Ray. The first is of soft Bodies; the second, of perfect Bodies; but

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the third, of hard Bodies; as is proved by Reason, and Experience. He that desires to search out the Degree of all these Ignitions, that he may compleat all susible Bodies, let him consider of the sufficiency compleat for the Perfection of Fusion, and by considering, recollect the difference of all the signs of the Degree of Fusion, and so indeed he will find; otherwise not. This is offered to you for an Exemplar, in all manners of Examination by us determined, and to be determined. And this may suffice to be spoken of Fusion.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Exposition of Bodies over the Vapours of acute Toings,

Therefore, prosecuting our intended Lifcourse, We now declare the Exposition of Bodies over the Vapours of Acute Things, viz. of Things Sharp, Saline, and Sower. We see Bodies of Perfection, exposed over the Vapours of the said Acute Things, either little or nothing at all to flower, or to emit a most pleasant Celestine Flos. But the purest Gold flowreth not. Yet Luna, or Sol, not pure, We find to flower, when exposed over the Vapours of Acute Things, and to yield a most pleasant Celestine Flos; yet that of Sol is more delightful, than that of Luna. We therefore,

by reason of this, imitating Nature, do in like manner create a Celestine Colour in prepared Bodies; which Colour is perfected by the Goodness of Argentoive, as is sufficiently de-

clared by us in the precedent.

Therefore, whatfoever prepared Bodies shall be fet over the Vapours of Acute Things, and not create a Celestine pleasant Colour, they exist not in the total compleatment of Prepa-There are some Bodies, which in the Examen of Saline Things, flower in their Superficies, with a dull red, or dull citrine Colour mixt with Greenness; of this kind is Mars, Some flower with a dull Greenness, mixt with a turbid Celestine Colour; of this kind is Ve-Some are found to yield a dull White, and of this kind is Saturn. And some a clear White, of which kind Jupiter is. Therefore, the most perfect Body flowers least, or nothing at all; and if it yield any Flos, it is in a long fpace of time. And indeed, among Bodies wanting the compleatment of Perfection, Jupiter most slowly flowreth its Gummofity. Thence, by the Examen of this Magistery, We consider Jupiter, in the Work of the Greater Order, most nearly approximate to Perfection. And by this Examen it may be known, in what kind of Temperament, the Body confifts; if you rightly confider the Order of these Things, which we have declared in this Chapter: but if you know not this, impute that to the folly of your own Rafenefs,

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CHAP. IX.

Of the Extinction of Bodies Fire-hot.

WE now speak intirely of the Examen of Extinction: of which there is a manifold Experience, whereby it is known, whether the Magistery consist in Perfection or not. Therefore, first if the Body ignited (or heat rod-hot) be extinguished in Liquor, and the Lunar yield not a White Colour, and the Solar a Bright Citrine, but is changed into an Alien Colour; the Alteration is not in compleatment of this Magistery. And if in repeating its Ignition and Extinction, in the Waters of Salts or Allomes, by whatfoever kind of Administration created, it yield a Scoria of affinity to Blackness in its Superficies; or if in the Extinction of it in Sulphurs, and from the Extinction, with often repeated Ignition, it vanish, or infect it self with a foul Blackness; or by compulsion of the Hammer breaks it self to pieces; the Artifice of the Work is. fallacious. Or if it, with Cementation of the Mixture of Salarmoniack, Verdegreafe, and Boys-Urine, or of Things like in Nature, be exposed to the Fire, and after the Ignition, and Extinction of it (whether Lunar or Solar) it totally lose its proper Colour, or create a Scoria, it is manifest, that the Body doth yet remain in Sophistick Corruption. Yet We give Q4 you

you one certain General Rule, and that as well in these present, as in the Examens sollowing; if among the differencies of Perfetion the altered Body shall change any thing of its Weight, or Colour, the Artist hath not rightly, but phantastically proceeded in his Work: which is a Thing not prositable, but destructive rather.

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CHAP. X.

Of the Admixtion of burning Sulpbur.

I Ikewise, by the Mixtion of Sulphur is proved, Whether the Magistery consist in Perfection, or not. For by our Experience We find, that Sulphur commixed with Bodies, burns some more; others less: and by our Artifice We have discerned, that some retire from its combustion, and some not. And hence may be noted the difference between those Bodies, diminished from Perfection, prepared in a Sophifical compleatment. Therefore, among all Bodies, of what soever kind, We find Sol not to be burned by Sulphur. The next to this, least burned, is fupiter; then Luna; and after that Saturn; but Venus more eafily, than all thefe; and Mars, by reason of the Oleaginy of Sulphur, is most easily burned. Hence 'tis obfervable, that that Body is more burnt, which is less nigh to the Nature of the Per-Alfo fett.

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Alfo by the Diversity of Colours, after combustion of Bodies, it may be known, in what kind the altered Body, from the Radix of its own Nature, confifts; because, after the Commistion of Sulphur, Sol gives an intense Citrine, or clear Red Colour; Luna, a black mixt with Celestine; Jupiter, a black Colour mixt with a small Tincture of Redness; Saturn a dull black, mixt with much Redness, and a livid Colour; Venus, from the Commixtion of Sulphur, yields a black mixt with livid, if much combustion of Sulphur hath preceded; but if little combustion was pre-existent, it shews a most clean and pleasant Violet Colour; but Mars, in every kind of combustion. creates a most black dull Colour.

Likewise, in Bodies is observed a Diversity, after their Reduction from the combustion of Sulphur. Some do indeed return; but others, by the expression of Fire, with the Sulphur recede from the Reduction, either totally, or the greater Quantity of them: fome into Bodies of their own Nature; others return, from the combustion, into Bodies other than of their own Nature. Sol and Luna return, from the combustion of Sulphur, into the Nature of their proper Body; but Jupiter and Saturn re-Jupiter recedes totally, or its greater part; Saturn not totally; yet sometimes a greater, sometimes a lesser part of it, is destroyed. The Diversity of these is, by reason of the Nature of Things and Bodies, and by rea-

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reason of the different Administration of them in the Work of Preparation. For it happens, that Jupiter is destroyed, by the sudden force of Fire in Rednetion; but both Jupiter and Saturn are preferved by fuccessive and gentle Reduction. Yet the Reduction of them rather tends to the Nature of an alien, than of the proper Body. That is to fay, the Reduction of Impiter is converted into clear Antimony; but of Saturn, into a dull coloured Antimony, as We have found by proper Experience. Venus is diminished, in the Impression of Fire of Reduction; and this happens more to Mars, than to Venus. Venus in its Reduction is ponderous, of a dull Citrine Colour, and foft, partaking of Blackness, with Augmentation of the Weight of its Body. Therefore, by these, may be found out the Nature of all Bodies, that are altered.

CHAP. XI.

Of Calcination, and Reduction.

OF the Examen of the Reiteration of Calcination and Reduction We are now to speak. Therefore We say, that Bodies are found to be of Perfection, in the Reiteration of Calcination and Reduction, by their differencies of Goodness, if they lose nothing of their Colour, Weight, Quantity, or Brightness;

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of which great care is to be taken) how much soever the Multiplicity of those Operations shall be reiterated upon them. Accordingly, if by repeating the Calcination, and Reduction from the Calxes, of altered Metals of every kind, they lose any Thing in their differencies of Goodness, it is to be supposed, that the Artist hath sophistically followed his Investigation. Wherefore habituate your self to these Works, that you may know them.

CHAP. XII.

Of the easie Susception of Argentvive.

Bodies containing the greatest Quantity of Argentvive, and Bodies of Perfection. Wherefore, it is to be supposed, that those Bodies are more nigh to Perfection, which more amicably imbibe Argentvive. The sign of this is, the easie Susception of Argentvive by a Solar or Lunar Body of Perfection. For this same Reason, if a Body altered do not easily receive Argentvive into its Substance, it must need be very remote from the Compleatment of Perfection.

CHAP. XIII.

A Recapitulation of the whole Art.

HAving handled the Experiences of the Causes
of the sufficiency of this Magistery, according

cording to the Exigency of our proposed Difcourse, it remains, that We should now in one Chapter come to the Compleatment of this whole Divine Work; and briefly speaking, contract the dispersed Magistery into one Sum, in general Heads. Therefore We fay, the Sum of the whole Intention of the Work is no other, than that the Stone (known in its Chapters) should be taken, and with instance of Labour, Sublimation of the first Degree, repeated upon it: for by this it will be cleanfed from corrupting Impurity. And the Perfection of Sublimation is, the Subtiliation of the Stone by it, until it can come to the ultimate purity of Subtilety, and lastly be made Volatile, This being done, by the Way of Fixation it must be fixed, until it can rest in the Asperity of Fire. Herein confifts the Measure of the Second Degree of Preparation. The Stone is likewife administred in the third, which confifts in the ultimate Compleatment of Freparation; and that is this: You must make the now fixed stone, by the ways of Sublimation Volatile, and the Volatile fixed; and the Fixed, Diffolved; and the Diffolved again Volatile, and the Volatile again Fixed, until it flow and alter, into Solifick, and Lumfick, with certain Compleatment.

From the Reiteration of Freparation of this third Degree, results the Multiplication of the Goodness of Alteration of the Medicine. Therefore, from the Diversity of the Work repeated upon the Stone, in its Degrees, refults the Di-

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versity of Multiplication of the Goodness of Alteration; so that among Medicines, some transmute into a true Solifick and Lunifick sody of Perfection, an hundred-fold as much as their own weight is; some two hundred-fold; some three hundred-fold; some a thousand-fold, and some to Infinity. Therefore hence it may be known, whether the Magistery consists in Perfection.

CHAP. XIV.

What Order the Author hath observed in treating of the aforesaid.

BUT, that the Envious may not calumniate us, We declare, that We have not treated ed of our Science with a continued series of Discourse, but have dispersed it in divers Chapters. And this was done; because, if it had been delivered in a continued Series of Speech, the just Man, as well as him that is evil, might have usurped it unworthily. Therefore We have concealed it in places, where We more openly speak; yet not under an Anigma, but in a plain discourse to the Are tift: and indeed We have described it in fuch a way of speaking, as is agreeable to the Will of the Most High, blessed, sublime, and Glorious God, and our own Mind, who writ the same, as it happened to be recollected, or was infused by the Grace of his divine Goodness, who gives it to, and withholds it from, whom he will, There-

Therefore, let not the son of Learning despair: for if he seek it, he may find the same, with the Investigation of the Motion of his proper Nature, not of Dollrine. Because, he that feeks by the goodness of his Industry finds the fame; but he, who feeks the fame following Books only, willvery flow-ly attain to this most pecious Art. For We published this Art found by Us only, for our felves only, not for others, although it be most true, and altogether certain. Therefore, We invite to this Art the Prudent only, and (by Ingenuities taught by Us) expose to them the way of Investigation. For We writ down the same being found, together with the Way of its Invention, and the Ingennities of Methods, for none, but our felves. Wherefore let the well-minded Artificer exercise himself by those Precepts, which We have delivered; and he will greatly rejoyce when he hath found the Gift of the Most High God. These may suffice to be spoken, touching the Disquisition of this sublime Art.

The End of the Second Book of Geber, Of the Sum of Perfection, or of the Perfect Magistery.

GEBER,

GEBER,

The Arabian

Prince and Philosopher,

His Book, Of the

INVENTION of VERITY,

OR,

PERFECTION,

CHAP. I.

Of the six Properties of Things, from which the Medicine is extracted.

not only by the Secret Properties of Natural Principles, but also by proper Experience, and the truly certain Investigation of our Invention, that those Things, from which our Medicine is extracted, have in themselves these Properties of Qualities, in transmuting Bodies. First, they have in themselves an Earth most subtile and incombustible, altogether fixed with its own proper

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proper radical Humidity, and apt for fixing. Secondly, they have an Airy and Fiery Humidity, fo uniformly conjoyned to that Earth, that if one be volatile, so is the residue; and the same Humidity abides the Fire beyond all Humidities, even to the compleat Termination of its own Inspillation, according to the Indigency of its Compleatment, with Permanency (inseparable from the Earth annexed to it) without Evaporation. Thirdly, The Disposition of their Natural Humidity is such, that by the benefit of its own Oleaginy, in all differencies of its Properties, it so unctuously contemperates the Earth annexed to it, with Conversion of one into the other homogeneally and equally, with fuch an Union and Bond of Conjunction of inseparability, that after the Degree of final Ireparation, it gives good Fusion.

Fourthly, This Oleaginy is of so great purity of Essence, and so Artificially cleansed from every combustible, or burning Thing, that it burns not all Bodies, with which it is conjoyned through their least parts; but preserves them from Combustion. Fistely, It hath a Tinture in it self so clear and splended, white or red, clean and incombustible, stable and fixed, that the Fire cannot prevail against it to change it, nor sulphureous adustive, or acute corroding Bodies, corrupt and defile the same. Sixthly, The whole Compound, incertated with its smal Compleatment, is of so

great Subtilety and Tenuity of Matter, that after the final Termination of its Decoction, it remains in Projection, of most thin Fusion like Water; and is of profound Penetration, unto the ultimate Compleatment of the Body permutable, of how great Fixation soever it be. And with its Vicinity, or Affinity, it adheres to its own like, naturally, with inseparable Consolidation against the Impression of Fire; in that very Hour, with its own Spirituality, reducing Bodies to Volatility.

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CHAP. XVI.

Of the Seven Properties of the Medi-

These being considered, We find by Our Investigation several Properties of Things necessary and opportune in our Stone, and they are these: Oleaginy, Tenuity of Matter, Affinity, Radical Humidity, Clearness of Purity, a fixing Earth, and Tineture.

The first Property of D fferencies of the Medicine is Oleaginy, in Projection giving Universal Fusion, and Aspertion of the Matter. For, the first thing which is necessary after Projection of the Medicine, is the sudden and convenient Fusion of the Medicine it self; which is persected and rendred viscous with Mineral Oleasing.

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The fecond Property, is, Tennity of the Matter, or the Spiritual Substance thereof, flowing very thin in its Fusion, like Water penetrating to the profundity of the Body alterable; because immediately after Fusion, the Ingression thereof is necessary.

The third Property, is Affinity (or Vicinity)
between the Elikir, and the Body to be transmuted, giving adherency in the Obviation and
Resention of its like; because immediately after Ingress of the Medicine, Adherency is conve-

nient and necessary.

The fourth Property, is Radical Humidity, fiery, congealing, and consolidating the Parts retained, with Adherency of its own like, with the Union of all Co-like Parts inseperably for ever; because, after Adherency, Consolidation of the Parts, with their Radical, viscous, and

necessary Humidity, is opportune.

The fifth, is a Mundificative Clearness of Purity, giving evident Splendor, in the Combustion existent, not burning. For, after Consolidation of the purified Parts, it is left to the Actual Fire, to have power of burning all extraneous Superfluities, not consolidated. Wherefore Purification follows, and is necessary.

The fixth Property, is a Fixing Earth, temperate, thin, subtile, fixed, and incombustible, giving permanency of Fixation in the Solution of the Body adhering with it, standing and persevering against the force of Fire:

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The seventh Property, is Tincture, giving a splendid and persect Colour, White, or intensity Citrine, and Luniscation, or Solistation of Bodies to be transmuted; because after Fixation, a splendid Tincture, and Colour tinging another Body, or a Tincture colouring the Matter convertible into true Silver, or Gold (with all its certain and known differencies) is absolutely necessary.

CHAP. III

The Division of this Book into four Particles.

A Coording to the Exigency of Art, We have disputed against Men denying Art; and have discoursed of Natural Principles, which are according to the Intention of Nature, in the Procreation of Metals; and of Bodies, and their Procreations, and Preparations; and lastly of the Medicines, and Examinations of the same Bodies transmuted, whether the Compleatment of them stands in Perfection; all which hath been done by Us, in our Book intituled, The Sum of Perfection, or of the Perfett Magistery. And there We have written the Way of the Invention of Art, and our Ingenious

genious Works, which We have seen, and touched: But here, in this Book, We will treat of the Invention of Perfection, and in a special manner declare those Things, which are necessary in this our Magistery; and the Way of Preparing the same, with their weight and measure, and Probation certain, not conjectural:

Our Intention is to divide this little Book into Four Particles; and in the First sufficiently to treat of Middle Minerals, and their Preparations; that they may be aptly disposed in the Extraction of Spirits, and impersect Bodies: in the Second, of the Mundifications of Spirits, and intire Preparations of the same: in the Third, of the diverse Preparations of impersect Bodies, according to the Exigency of the Compleatment of the Work: and in the Fourth of all Medicines especially, for transforming every Body into Sol and Luna, with Projection, Weight, and Measure, according to the Exigency of Necessity for Compleatment of the Work.

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CHAP. IV.

Of the Preparation of Middle Mine-

Common Salt is dissolved in clear Fountain Water, and distilled through a Filter, and afterwards congealed in an Earthen Veffel, or in a Veffel of Lead, or other Metal. Peter is dissolved in Fountain Water, distilled through a Filter, and congealed in a Veffel of Glass, that it may there be crystalized. Sult-nitre is so prepared, viz. it is distolved in clear Fountain Water, filtred, &c. Salt-Gem is dissolved, &c. as before, and congealed in an Earthen-glazed Vessel. True Salt Alkali is made of Zoza (or Soda) dissolved, filtred, and the Solution boyled away to one third part, and then the Salt, in a short time settles to the Bottom in Crystals; and so it is prepared. Some do also make Salt-Alkali, thus: They take lib. 5. of Ashes of Heartseafe, and lib. 1. of Quicklime, and by boyling in Water they make a Lixivium, which they filter and congeal; this labour they reiterate once, and it is prepared. Salammoniac is made of five parts of Mans Urine, and one part R 3

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of his Sweat, one part of Common-Salt, and half a part of the Soot of Woods, these being boyled together into Consumption of the Humidity, from the remainder sublime a true and profitable Salammoniae: this again dissolve into Sweat, and sublime it from Common-Salt once; then it is prepared. Salt of Tartar is made of the calcined Feces of Wine distilled, the Tartar being dissolved from them, and congealed: so it is prepared. Salt of Urine is likewise made of the calcined Feces of Urine distilled, and this is again dissolved in its own Water, and congealed, so it is prepared;

and is of great Emolument and Ufe.

Many men diversly treat of the Preparations of Salts; but We, by our Invention, have found, that these Preparations of Salts are more short, more subtile, and more profitable for our purpose; seeing from all Things truly calcined, Salts are extracted by Solution, which by the above-alleadged Way must be prepared. Therefore it sufficeth Us to pass them by, these being more useful. Glassy or Roch-Allom hath a two-fold way of Preparation: one for washing calcined Bodies, and the other for Subliming Spirits. After the first Way, it is thus prepared: Dissolve it in clear Fountain Water, distill it through a Filter, and boyl it to a third part: this Part put in Glazed Diffees, and it will fettle round about the Sides of the Veffels, and in the Bottom; fo you will have prepared Crystalline Allom. The second Way

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Way is this: Boyl the Allow in an Earthen Vessel, until the Humidity vanish, and you find it spongious, white and light; then is it prepared for Sublimations, and other diverse Operations. Plumons Allow is dissolved and congealed as the former; and so it is prepared.

Now, it is expedient to speak of the Preparations of Atraments, seeing that is a Thing
very necessary; because We find a necessary
Use of them in Tinctures, and Ligaments of
Spirits, and other Things, which appertain to
the Work. Black-Atrament is dissolved in boyling Water, distilled through a Fiber, and congealed; then it is prepared. Copperas is dissolved in distilled Vinegar, clarified by filtring,
and congealed: so it is clean. Roman Virrol
meeds not any other Preparation, than only (insome cases) to be held in a moderate Fire,
and rubified.

Morever, it is certain, that diverse Things necessary for Us are extracted from impersect Bodies; which need Preparation, and are helpful in the Case: and these are, first Ceruse of Lead, which is thus prepared: Cerusse of Lead must be washed in distilled Vinegar, then purged from its more gross parts; and that which slows out thence as Milk, must be congealed in the Sun, and it is prepared. The Preparation of Spanish White, Tin, and Minium, is after the same manner: For they must be washed in distilled Vrine, and pre-

pared as Ceruffe; then they are fit for use. Verdegreece is distolved in distilled Vinegar, and rubified, being exactly congealed with most gentle Heat of Fire; and then it is prepared and fit for the Work. Crocus of Iron is diffolved in distilled Vinegar, and clarified by Filter: this Red Water being congealed, yields you a Crocus fit for your purpose. As ustum (or Copper calcined) ground to powders and washed with distilled Vinegar, after the same manner as We taught in the Preparation of Cerus; will be of use to you. Lithargiry diffolved in distilled Vinegar, must be clarified and congealed; for fo it is well prepared. Yet you may again dissolve it as other Things above-noted. Also you may use them diffolved and congealed: and in this is a profound Investigation. Antimony is calcined, disfolved. clarified, congealed, and ground to powder; fo it is prepared. Lapis Lazuli (or the Lazure Stone) is calcined, and when ground to Powder washed, and it is purified. The Stone Hamatitis, is heat red hot, and often extingushed in Bulls-Gall. Bolearmenac is ground and dissolved as Cerusse, and then congealed. Cinaber must be sublimed once from Common-Salt, and so it is prepared. Tutia is dissolved in distilled Vinegar, having been first calcined, and fo it is well prepared.

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The Second Particle.

CHAP. V.

Of the Mundifications, or Cleanfing of Spirits.

IN the first Particle We sufficiently treated of those things, which (in our certain Invention) seemed unto Us necessary for the Preparation of Spirits and Bodies. Here We now intend to inlarge our Discourse, touching the Sublimation, or Preparation of Spirits of every Species, according to the Indigeney of the Compleatment of our Magistery. But do not you deviate from this Doctrine of our Invention, which, in profound Meditation, and in Works, We see very necessary for Us, and most certain. Here We fearch out the Weights, and the special Way of preparing and subliming them, with Experience altogether certain: and first begin with the Preparation of Sulphur, and its Compeer; and fo of others in their Order.

CHAP. VI.

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Of the Preparation of Sulphur.

GRind clear and gummose Sulphurvive to a most subtile Powder, which boyl in a Eixivium made of Ashes of Heartsease, and Quick-lime, gathering from off the superficies. its oleaginous Combustibility, until it be difcerned to be clear. This being done, ftir the whole with a flick, and then warily take off that, which paffeth out with the Lixivium, leaving the more groß parts in the bottom. Permit that Extract to cool a little, and upon it pour a fourth part of its own Quantity of distilled Vinegar, and then will the whole fuddenly be congealed as Milk. Remove as much of the clear Lixivium as you can; but dry the residue with gentle Fire, and keep it.

In administration of the Feces, observe this Method. For every one pound of this prepared Sulphur, take of Scales of Iron well calcined to redness, lib. 1. of Roch-Allam also well calcined, lib. 1. and of Common-Salt prepared, half a pound. Incorporate all these well, by grinding together with Vinegar, that the whole may be liquid; which then boyl, stirring it, until it be all very black. Then dry

dry, and grind it to a fine Powder, which put into an Aludel with a large Cover, and let the Cover of the Alembeck have a large and great Zone (or Girdle) for Conservation of the Spirits elevated: the Aludel it self must be of the height of one Foot and half, that the Heat may not touch the Zone of the Alembeck. This being done, fublime as We taught you in our Book, Of the Sum of Perfection, &c. But gather what shall be dense (or close compact) in the Zone; and cast away the light pulverizable Flos, which afcends above it, and adheres to the fides of the Alembeck: for it is combustible, defiled, and defiling. Keep the dense Matter sublimed, by it felf, in a Phial, and coct it upon Ashes fo long, as until its combustive Humidity be gradually exterminated. Then preserve it clean; for it is perfectly cleanfed.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Preparation of Arsnick.

A Fter its Compeer Arsnick is beaten to Powder, it must be boyled in Vinegar, and all its combustible Fatness extracted, and it then dryed. Then R. of Copper, calcined, lib. 1. Of Allom calcined \(\frac{1}{2} \) a pound, and of Common-Salt prepared as much as of the Allom.

and having ground all well together, moyflen the Mixture with distilled Vinegar (that it may be liquid) and boyl the same, as you did in Sulphur; and then sublime it in an Aludil (without an Alimbeck) of the height of one Foot. Gather what ascends white, dense, clear, and lucid, and keep it; because it is sufficiently prepared for the Work.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Preparation of Argentvive.

Sublime Ar entvive thus: R Of it 1b.), of Vitriol rubified, lib. ij. Of Roch-Allom calcined, lib. j. of Common Sal, lib. B. and of Salt-Peter one fourth part. Incorporate all together, and sublime: and gather the White, Dense, and Ponderous, which shall be found about the Sides of the Vessel, and keep it, as We have appointed of other Things. But if, in the first Sublimation, you shall find it turbid, or unclean (which may happen, by reason of your own Negligence) again sublime it with the same Fecci, and reserve it for use.

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CHAP. IX.

Of the Preparation of Marchasite.

SPread Marchasite ground to Fowder, a fingers thickness over the Bottom of a large Abudel, and collect the Sulphur first with gentle Fire. When that is ascended, take off the Head (or Alembeck) and having applyed another, augment the Fire; then, that which obtains the Place of Argentvive, ascends, as We have fully described in our Sum of Perfection.

CHAP. X.

Of the Preparation of Tutia, &c.

Put pulverized Tutia into an Aludel, and with the Administration of great Ignition sublime it, and it is prepared.

Salammoniae is sublimed from Cammon Salt, as in the Praxis of Salts We have declared

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Re of Mercury, lib. j. of Vitriol rubified, lib. ij. and Salt-peter, lib. j. Mortifie the Mercury with these,

these, and then sublime it from Roch-Allom, and Salt-Peter, in equal weights. This is a great Secret of our Invention, which is not to be omitted.

But the Consideration of Feces is to be observed in Sublimation of Sulphur, and its Compeer: for Sulphur sublimed from the Calx of
Copper is more whitened, than when sublimed
from the Calx of Iron. The like is to be
judged of Arsnick: for it is sublimed more red
from Iron. These may also be sublimed from
Vitrol and Allom calcined, and permixed with
Common-Sult, and Salt-Peter. Thus have We
sufficiently treated of the Artifical, not mean
Preparations of Spirits.

The Third Particle of this Book.

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CHAP. XI.

How Bodies ought to be prepared.

Our Third Particle declares the complete Preparation of imperfect Bodies. For We have found out the Way how they should be prepared, so as to be perfected (as to the Compleatment of the first or second Order) by themselves, without Medicine. This We intend to shew; and secondly the Preparation of them for receiving Medicine, white or red. CHAP,

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Of the Preparation of Sature.

CAlcine Saturn fluxed with Common-Salt prepared, stirring it continually with an Iron
Spatula, until it be turned to Asses. Cost it
for one Day natural, and let it be a little siery-hot, but not much: then compleatly wash
it with Sweet Water; afterward calcine it for
three Days, until it be red within and without. If you would have it be prepared for
the White, imbibe it with the Water of white
Allom, and reduce it with Oyl of Tarter, or
its Salt. But if for the Red, imbibe it with
Water of Crocus of Iron, and of Verdegreece
aforesaid; and reduce it with Salt of Tartar
as before. Reiterate this Labour, as often
as shall be needful.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Preparation of Jupiter.

CAlcine Jupiter as Saturn, and whiten its Calx for three Days, as in Saturn We said. But see you err not in its Reduction: because that

that is difficult, unless it be made in their Furnace, who reduce by Cincritiums, or Ce-

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ments; then 'cis done with ease.

Know you, O Searcher of this our Art, that We have plenarily described in this Book the Preparations of Reductible Fices: for this whole Book is practical, compiled with certain Investigation. But in our Sum of Perfection We observed another style more philosophical; that being Theorical, We, here Theorically described the whole Art, but in this, that is meerly Practical, We have set down the Praxis of the same compleatly.

But that the Artist may not err, let him ioyn that Body, which he would reduce, in equal parts, with that by which he would make Reduction, and co-unite the divided Calx. Yet in Tinctures there is another Consideration. For the Matter tinging must be multiplied upon the Matter to be tinged, until the Tincture appear, which you shall consider in

the Body, or Medicine.

After you shall have reduced these two Leads, and sound their Colour, Splendour, and allother things according to your own Wish, perhaps they will want Ignition; therefore, that you may attain your Intentention in that also, begin thus Dissolve Turia calcined, and Tin calcined; mix both Solutions, and with that Water imbibe the Calx of Tin, time after time, until the Calx hath imbibed an eighth part of the Tatia; then reduce it into Body, and you will

will find it to have Ignition, and that well indeed; if not, reiterate the same Labour, un-

til due Ignition be acquired.

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We will fet down all Waters dissolutive of spirits and Bodies, in the End of this Book; and every one of these according to its own kind: and wonder not, that We have diperfed the special Things pertinent to this Praxis, in diverse Volumes, seeing We endeavour to hide the Art from evil Men. With Talk, of Mercury precipitated (or more profitably) with pure Luna, deduced to this by calcining and diffolving, We acquire the compleat Ignition and Hardness of these two Bodies, with unutterable splendour. Yet you hould here know, that Speculation only, which is very available in our Sum of Perfection, profits little in this present Invention: but to grind, to affate, to inhumate, to calcine, to make to flow, to destroy, to construct, and to cleanse Bodies, are effectual Works; for with these Keys, you may open the occult inclosures of our Arcanum, and without them you shall never be called to the Banquets of this kind of Rarieties. Destroy without Anger, and you shall compleat your Work with

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Preparation of Mars.

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PRepare Mars thus: Grind one pound of the Filings thereof, with half a pound of Arsnick sublimed. Imbibe the Mixture wixture with the Water of Salt-Peter, and Salt-Alkali, reiterating this Imbibition thrice; then make it flow with violent Fire, and you will have your Iron white. Repeat this Labour, until it flow sufficiently, with peculiar Dealbation.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Preparation of Venus.

THE Purgation of Venus is twofold, one for the White, and the other for the Red. For the White it is thus: Calcine Venus with Fire only, as We shewed in our Sum of Perfection. R. Venus thus calcined, grind, I. lib. of it with four Ounces of Arsnick sublimed, and imbibe the Mixture three or four times with the Water of Lithargiry, and reduce the whole with Salt-Peter, and Oyl of Tartar; and

and you wil find the Body of Venus white and splendid, fit for receiving its Medicine.

For the Red, the Preparation of it is thus: Grind one pound of the Filings of Venus, with four ounces of Sulphur; or Cement Plates of Copper with Sulphur, and fo calcine; and wash the Calcinate with the Water of Salt and Allom, and then (with Things reducing) reduce into a clean Body apt for the Red Tinture.

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There is also a third Preparation of it. Calcine it with Fire only, and then dissolve a part thereof, and likewise dissolve as much of Tutia calcined; joyn both Solutions, and with the same imbibe the remaining part of the Calx of Venus sour or sive times. Or you may make this Imbibition with Tutia alone dissolved; provided that more of the Tutia (than half of the Calx is) be imbibed in the said Calx. This being done, reduce with Things reducing, and you will have the Body of Venus clean and splendid; which with a little help may be brought to an higher State, if you be a true Searcher of the Truth.

There is likewise a fourth Preparation thereof, and that is thus: Of it, by it self calcined,
I mean with Fire only, you may make an Intense Greenness, which is called the Flos of
Copper. Dissolve this Greenness with distilled
Vinegar, and then congeal it; afterward, with
Things reducing reduce the Congelate, which
when reduced will be apt for many Things, if

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Your Investigation in like Works given by Us, hath not been too remiss. For We composed this Book, that it might be Introductory to Our Sum of Perfection; or in the absence of that, be a final Conclusion of the Whole, for the Compleatment of either Medicine. Because here We posit the the Practice gradatim, but there the Theory of our Speculation, disposed of in a way more General, with manifest Demonstrations.

The fourth Particle of this Book.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Medicines.

A Ccording to the Order of the Premises, Wewill (in this our fourth Particle) again practically speak of the Way of Investigation, compounding every Medicine, viz. White and Red, according to the Nature and Property of the Body to be transmuted, or of Mercury it self, with all its pertinencies occult and manifest. And this, in the Second, or Third Order. For this our Book, being it self intituled, Of the Invention of Verity, contains nothing that is Sophistical. Wherefore We will begin to speak first of White Elixirs.

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CHAP. XVII.

Of White Medicines for Jupiter, and Saturn.

White Medicine for Jupiter prepared: R of most pure Luna, lib. 1. of Living Mercury, lib. 8. Amalgamate these together; then wash the Amalgama with distilled Vinegar, and Common-Salt prepared, until it acquire a Celestine or Lazure Colour. Which being done, extract as much of the Mercury as you can, by strongly expressing the Mixture through a thick Cloath. Then add of Sublimate Mercury double the Weight of your Luna, and grind them well together; afterward coct the Mixture in a Phial firmly closed for one Day and Night, then take out the Matter, grind it, and again Cost the same; then break the Veffel, and separate that which is sublimed from the Inferiour Reddish Powder. But take heed of giving too great Fire, for that would cause the whole to flow into one black Mass. Put the Powder upon a Porphery Stone, and adjoyn to it two parts of Ammoniac prepared, and one part of Mercury fublimed, grind all very well together, and imbibe the Mixture with the Water of Salt-Alkali, or the Water of Salt-Peter (if you find

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* Salt-Alkali when imbibed, put it to be made of Zoda. distilled with gentle Fire, by which Extract the whole

Water, so that what remains in the Bottom may be as melted Pitch: then revert the same Water upon it; and this do thrice, repeating the same labour. This being done, take out the Matter, grind it upon a Stone, and dry it very well. Afterward imbibe it with rectified or dryed Oyl of Eggs; or with Oyl of Salt-Alkali, or Peter, or Tartar, until it flow with ingress; and project one part upon five of Tin prepared, and it will be Luna perfect in the second Order, without Error.

Also another Medicine upon Jupiter. R. Talk calcined and grind it with as much as it self is of Salammoniac, and sublime it three or sour times; and dissolve into Water, wherewith imbibe Luna calcined (as you did in the first Medicine) so often, as until it hath drunk in as much as its own Weight is; and give ingress to it with the Oyls aforesaid, and project one part upon ten Parts of Jupiter prepared, and you will see your Intent compleatly answered.

A third Medicine of Jupiter is made with one part of Luna dissolved in its own Water (viz. of the Stillicidy of Copper, and Salt-Peter) as in the End is declared; with which must be adjoyned two parts of Talk dissolved or of Tutia calcined and dissolved: then re

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d ceiving the Water off by Distillation three or four times, congeal, and incerate with Arlnick fublimed, until it flow and have ingress. Of this project one part upon eight parts of Supiter prepared. If you would project these Medicines upon Saturn prepared for the White, diminish Saturn in its three Days, and do as vou did in Jupiter.

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CHAP. XVIII.

Of Solar Medicines for Jupiter and Saturn.

THE first Solar Medicine is thus made. Calcine Sol, amalgamating first with Mercury, and as in Luna express the Mercuty through a Cloath: then grind it with twice fo much as it felt is of Common-Salt prepared, and fet the whole over a gentle Fire, that the remaining Mercury may recede. Extract the Salt with sweet Water, and dry the Calx, from which sublime as much of Salammoniac, reverting the sublimed Salt upon it four times; then dissolve it in the Water of Vitriol, and Peter, and famenous Allom, as is taught in the end of this Book. Likewise dissolve Crocus made of Iron by Calcination, or Copper calcined Red. Joyn these Waters in equal parts; draw off the water by Distillation, and revert

it upon it four times. Lastly, Dry the Matter, and imbibe it with Oyl of Tartar redified (as in the end of this Book) until it flow as wax, and tinge four parts into Gold Obrizan.

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The second is made with Sol dissolved (as in the first) and a like quantity of Greenness made of Copper calcined, and disfolved, being both mixed, and incerated; by distilling and reiterating, and in the end incerating with Sulphur prepared, until it flow as wax, and

tinge eight parts of Saturn splendidly.

The third is made of Gold dissolved, and Sulphur diffolved, and of the aforesaid Greenness dissolved, and these mixt and prepared (as in the fecond) and laftly incerated with the Oyl of Hairs prepared, or of Eggs, for the way is one; and one part of this falls upon ten of Saturn. These Medicines may also be projected upon fupiter prepared for the Red, and so it will be a most splendid persevering Matter, as the finest work, according to its Degree. For these Medicines alter in the second Order, as We faid.

CHAP. XIX.

Of White Medicines for Venus and Mars.

TOW We come to the Medicines of Venus and Mars and first We shall speak of of the Medicines of these for the White. Re of Silver as above calcined, one part, and grind the same with two parts of Arsnick prepared, and one part of Mercury precipitate, and imbibe the whole with Water of Salt-peter, Lithargiry, and Ammoniac, in equal parts, until it hath drunk in its own Weight of that Water; then dry and incerate with White Oyl, as in others you have done, until it flow, and one part fall upon four of Venus or Mars prepared.

A second Medicine is made of Luna calcined, and as much of Jupiter calcined and dissolved; mix, dry, and incerate with double their quantity of Arsnick sublimed, until the Medicine

flows well.

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A Third is made of Luna calcined, as above, and of Arsnick and Sulphur sublimed and ground with it, and then sublimed with a like quantity of Salammoniac. This Sublimation repeat thrice, and then project one part upon six of these Bodies prepared.

CHAP. XX.

Of Red Medicines for Venus and Mars'

A Solar Medicine is thus made. Re of Tutia, lib. 1. Calcine and dissolve it in the Water of Vitriol and Peter; then, with that Water imbibe the Calx of Sol, that it may drink in double

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double its own Weight of the same Water. Afterward by distillation receive the Water from it, and revert it upon the Calx four times. Lastly, incerate with the Oyl of Hairs, or of Bulls-Gall, and Verdigreese prepared, and it will be excellent, pure and laudable. But do you direct your Hands according to our Sayings, otherwise you Study in vain; and in your Heart receive our Intention (expressed in our Volumes (for so doing you will discern, that we have made a true search.

CHAP. XXI.

Of a Medicine of the third Order, for the White.

Hence We ascend to the degree of the third. Order, First We will treat of the Lunar Medicine, as well for perfecting impersect Bodies, as for Coagulating Mercury it self into true Luna. Therefore dissolve Luna calcined, in solutive water, as before; which being done, cost it in a Phial with a long Neck, the orifice of which must be left unstopt, for one day only, until a third part of the Water be consumed. This being effected, set it with its Vessel in a cold place, and then it converts to small suspenses, like Crystall. This is Silver reduced to our Mercury, fixed and suspenses.

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fible; of which R four Ounces; of White Arfnick prepared, 6 Ounces, and of Sulphur prepared 2 Ounces. Mix all together, well grinding them with Salt-peter, and Ammoniac. Then put the Mixture into a Phial with a long Neck, keeping the same in Heat for a Week, and in that time the Matter will be hard as Pitch. This take out, and again incerate the third time, and within three days you will find it an Oyl in Flux. When the Veffel is cold break it, and take what you find therein, which will be in a Lump fixed, and flowing as Wax. This is the first Degree. Again, Take as much as before of New Matter, and joyn the same with this Ferment, and do as before, and confequently a third and fourth time. Thus doing, you will find a Medicine, which is great and excellent in Goodness: for one part of it falls upon ten of every Body, or of Mercury, and converts it into true Luna.

Keep this Stone, and confiderately ruminate of what We have taught in our Summe of Perfection, and you will attain to higher Things, For our purpose was not in one only Volume to demonstrate all Things; but that Book should declare Book, and expound the same.

CHAP. XXII.

Of a Solar Medicine of the Third Order.

The Solar Medicine is of Sol dissolved and prepared after the manner of Luna's Preparation, to which you must add of Sulphur dissolved three Parts, and of Arsnick one part (as in the end is shewed) through all Things doing, as in the Lunar Chapter; and it will be a Medicine tinging every Body, and Mercury it self, into true Sol, or better, accor-

ding to the way now shewed.

Read and peruse our Summe of Persection; and you will find the Method of the Regimen there prescribed, by which you may tinge to Infinity, if you possess a sharp and good Wit, and be not moved this way and that way with the divers ambiguous Sayings of Philosophers. For they all tend to the one Persection, by Us sufficiently described to you. You may make Tryal, if you be able; if not forbear; because you will sustain Loss and reap nothing but Emptiness.

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CHAP. XXIII.

Of Solutive Waters and Incerative Oyls.

Son of Doctrine, search out Experiments, and cease not; because in them you may find Fruit a Thousand-fold. For We writ this Book only for you, which We are willing to compleat with certain waters and Oyls, very necessary in Our Magistery: With these We shall conclude our Book of the Invention of Perfection. And first We shall begin with Our Dissolutive Water, of which We made Mention in Our Summe of Perfection, when We speak of Dissolution with the Acuity of VV aters.

First R of Vitriol of Cyprus, lib 1. of Saltpeter, lib. B. and of Jamenous Allom one fourth part; extract the VV ater with Redness of the Alembeck (for it is very Solutive) and use it in the before alleadged Chapters. This is also made much more acute, if in it you shall dissolve a fourth part of Salammoniae; because that dis-

folves Gold, Sulphur, and Silver.

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Our other Philosophical Cerative VV ater, is this: R. Oyl distilled from the VV hiterof Eggs, grind it with half so much of Salt-peter, and of Salammoniac, equal parts, and it will be very good. Or mix it with Salt-Alcaly, and distill as before. And the more you reiterate

this

this Labour, the better it incerates. Or, conjugying the aforesaid Oyl, with Oyl of Tartar, and thence distill a VV bite Incerative Oyl.

A Red Incerative Oyl is thus made: Re Oyl of the Yolks of Eggs, or of Humane-Hairs, to which adjoyn as much of Salammoniac, and distill the Mixture; repeat this Distillation three times, and it will be a most red Incerative Oyl.

Oyl of Verdigreese is made, when Verdigreese is dissolved in Water of Salammoniae, and when with the same congealed, the Oyl of Eggs is mixed, the Mixture distilled, and the Distillation thrice repeated. For so operating, you will have the Oyl of Verdigreese apt and profitable for Incerating.

Oyl of Gall is made, by extracting an Oyl from Gall, as from Humane Hairs; through

all Things doing as in the other.

I do not say, that these can give a Mineral Radical Humidity, as We proved in Sulphur and Arsnick; but they preserve the Tinture from Combustion, until it enters, and afterward they slie in augmentation of the Fire, as is essewhere declared by Us. Whatsoever Arrist shall perfectly and studiously operate, according to Our Sayings contained in this Our Book; he, after Compleatment of his Work, will find, that We have truly Searched. And in this, Our Book is terminated, which is intituled, Of the Invention of Verity, or Perfection.

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GEBER,

The Famous Arabian
Prince and Philosopher,
His BOOK, Of

FURNACES

The PREFACE, dividing this BOOK into Three Parts.

Consideration not phantaflick, That in Our Volumes We have amply treated of the whole Att. Yet, that We may not be obnoxious to the Censure of the Envious, We have Writ this Book of Furnaces, in which We shall deliver the Manual Practice, in Preparations both of Spirits and of Bodies; that Artificers may the better attain to the Compleatment of the Work.

Therefore, seeing the ultimate Confideration consists in the Knowledge of

Things

Things more nigh, and in the way of Operating; and Things may be extracted from Things , by the Regimen of Fire . and for as much as We cannot attain to this, unless by separating Superfluities from the desired Subject , viz. The Combustibilities, and Terrestreities of Sulphur, defiling every Body; hence it is, that We intend First to treat of all the VVayes of Operating; as namely; what the Furnace is, with its Instruments, which bath respect to every Thing to be prepared, even unto Compleatment of the VVork, with the Regimen of Fire appropriate to it; and what Vessels are fit for the purpose, that the Artist may with them compleat his Operation. Secondly, We will shew, what Things are to be prepared; that he may be able, of Things Simple or Commixt, to generate Sol, or Luna, with Splendour. Thirdly, We will declare those Things, which may be perfected with Alteratives, and which are naturally altered with Total Compleatment: and the way of Permixing with aue Proportion, and with Medicines by a long time prepared thereunto But

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But at the End and towards the Close of this Book, We will fet down a Recapitulation of all Our Experiments, by which We attained to the Knowledge of this Verity.

The First Part of this Book, Of the Wayes of Operating.

CHAP. I.

Of the Calcinatory Furnace.

Et the Calcinatory Furnace be made square, in length sour soot, and three soot in breadth, and let the thickness of the Walls be half a foot; after this manner: Luna, Venus, Mars, or other Things to be calcined, must be put into Dishes or Pans of most strong Clay, such as of which Crucibles are made, that they may persist in the Asperity of Fire, even to the total Combustion of the Thing to be calcined. Calcination is the Treasure of a Thing; be not you weary of Calcination; but study what We have said in Our Volumes. For Impersect Bodies are cleansed by Calcination; and

by Reduction of the Calcinate into a Solid Body, or Mass. Then is Our Medicine projected upont them, and cause given to you of foy.

CHAP. II.

Of the Sublimatory Furnace.

Let your Sublimatory Furnace be made after the manner, as is before compleatly taught, in Our Summe of Perfection, touching the Sublimation of Spirits; according to this Form.

In Sublimation of Sulphur; the Cover of the Sublimatory must be made with a great and large Concavity within, after the manner of an Alembeck without a Nose: for otherwise the whole Sublimate may descend to the Bottom of the Vessel, through too great Heat. Because in the end of the Sublimation, the Sulphur ascends not, unless with force of Fire, even to Ignition of the Aludel; and if the Sulphur be not retained in the Concavity above, seeing it easily flows, it will descend again, by the Sides of the Vessel, to the very Bottom, and so nothing will be found sublimed; as is known to the Expert.

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CHAP. III.

Of the Diffillatory Furnace.

The Distillatory Furnace is the same with the Sublimatory. But Fire must be administred according to the Exigency of Things to be Distilled. The way of Distilling, as well of Minerals, as of Vegetables, We have sufficiently described in Our Sum of Perfection.

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CHAP: IV.

Of the Descensory Furnace.

The Descensory Furnace is made as before described, and it is wonderfully useful to us, and to the Melters of Metals by Cineritisms and Cements. For all Calcined, Combust, Dissolved, and Coagulated Bodies, are reduced by this Furnace into a Solid Mass. Yea, Cineritisms and Cements, and Tests, or Crucibles, into which Silver is often Melted, are put into this Furnace, for recovering the Metal imbibed.

CHAP. V.

Of the Fusory, or Melting Furnace.

The Fusory Furnace is that, in which all Bodies are easily melted by themselves; and it is a Furnace much in use among Melters of Metals for Coining Money: also Aurichalcum is melted in these Furnaces, and tinged with Tutia, or Calaminaris; as is known to the experienced.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Solutory, or Dissolving Furnace.

The Dissolutory, or Dissolving Furnace, Is made with a Pan full of Water, with Iron Instruments, in which other Instruments are Artificially retained, that they Full not: these are the Vessels, in which every Dissolution is made. And this is the Form of the Furnace, and Vessels.

CHAP. VII:

Of the Fixatory Furnace, or Athanor.

He Fixatory Furnace must be made after the manner of the Furnace of Calcination; and in it must be set a deep Pan full of fifted Ashes. But the Vessel, with the Matter to be fixed, being first firmly sealed, must be placed in the midst of the Ashes, so that the thickness of the Ashes underneath, and above in the Circuit of the Veffel, may be answering to the thickness of four Fingers; or according to that, which you defire to fix: because in fixing one, a greater Fire is required, than in fixing another. By this Furnace, and by this Way the Ancient Ph.lo-By this fophers attained to the Work of the Ma iftery; which, Men truly Philosophizing, is known to be sufficiently demonstrated in Our Books; and by those especially, who are true Searchers of Verity.

This is the Figure of the Athanor. Yet if any One can more ingeniously invent the like, let not Our Invention retard him from

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The Second Part of this Book, Of Things to be prepared.

CHAP. VIII

Of the Preparations of Middle-Mineral Spirits, and Allomes.

In this Chapter I will declare the Preparations of Spirits, and first of Mercury; which if you would perfectly sublime, you must add to every pound of it two pounds and an half of Common Salt, and half a pound of Salt-peter. Mortiste the Mercury wholly, grinding all together with Vinegar, until nothing of the Mercury appear living in the Mixture; and sublime it, as you know: because it is profitable.

Red Mercury is thus sublimed, viz. One pound of it is mixed, and perfectly well ground together, with one pound of Saltpeter, and one pound of Vitriol, and from them it is sublimed Red and Splendid. But Arsnick is sublimed thus, viz. From one pound of the Filings of Venus, half a pound of Common Salt, and one quarter of a pound of Allom calcined. First mortise these with Vinegar,

Winegar, stirring them over a Fire, until the whole be blackned; and again, imbibe and dry, stirring as before, and do this the third time: then sublime the * Azymum, and it is Matter.

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Sulphur boiled in a Lixivium and dryed, is sublimed with the same Feces, as Arsnick; except that, instead of the Filings of Venna, into the aforesaid Vessel is put Filings of Mars, or the Seales thereof beaten to Pewder Sulammoniae is sublimed from Common Salt, &t. Tuntia and Marchasite are sublimed, as is declared in Our Summe of Persection. But Salts, Allomes, Boraxes, and Vitriols, are prepared as We have sufficiently Writ in Our Book of Investigation.

Cid Farmer, Until , A H 3

Of the Calcination of Jupiter and Saturn.

Justice is specially calcined thus: Let a great Test (or calcining Pan) be placed in a Furnace, and Tin put into it, with as much of Common Salt prepared, and Roch Allom calcined. When the Metal is in flux, let it be diways stirred with an Iron Spatula full of Holes, until the whole be turned to Aspes: which first Sist, and then set them in Fire again, keeping them constantly Fire-bot, until they be

very well whitened; then keep the fame for uso.

Saturn is calcined after the same manner as fupiter; but its Calx must be rubified, as Minus, and so kept.

CHAP. X.

Of the Calcination of Venus and Mars.

Furnace is put either the Filings of Copper, or it by it self, or with Arsnick pulverized, or with Sulphur, being anointed with Common Oyl, and so it is calcined in three or four Days, with most strong Fire. Strike what is calcined, that it may fall off from the Plates, which again calcine: also, when the Calcinate is beaten, re-calcine it, until it be very well rubified; and so keep it.

Mars being filed is calcined in the aforefaid Furnace, until 'tis very well rubified, and become a Powder impalpable, without

touch. And it is called Crocus Martis.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Calcination of middle Minerals,

ALL Atraments, Salts, Allomes, and the kinds of Turia, are calcined in the faid Calcinatory Furnace, with Tartar and other Things;

Things; with Fire moderate or strong, according to the Exigency of Things to be calcined; as is evident in Our Book, Of the Investigation of the Perfett Magistery; but all Bodies are calcined, as in Our Testament.

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CHAP. XII.

Of the Ablutions of the Calxes of Combust Bodies.

The Ablation of all Bodies combust and calcined, is thus made: First you must have a large Earthen Vessel, full of hot sweet Water. With this wash any Calx of a Body calcined, stirring it often, that all the Salt and Allom may be dissolved; then when it hath setled, evacuate the Water warily, that none of the Body pass out with the Lotion. Put the Calcinate again into Hot Water, and repeat the Labour, as before, until it be perfectly well washed; then keep it.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Incerations of Calxes washed,

I Neerations of Calxes washed, are thus made;
Dry the washed Calx; afterwards dissolve
in distilled Vinegar bb. 2. Of Common Salt,
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Roch Allom, Salt Gemme, of each two Ounces. With this Water imbibe Four Ounces of the aforesaid washed, and dryed Calx, until it hath drunk in all the said Water, then dry it, and reserve the same for use.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Reduction of Calxes into a Solid Mass.

en et un uco fini a com mania de bours R Eduttion of that washed and incerated Calz, is thus made: Wash the incerated Calz with diftilled Urine, until you have extracted all the Salts and Allomes, with the Filth of the calcined Body; which, being dryed, imbibe with Oyl of Tarsar, in which diffolve to one pound of the Oyl, Two Ounces of Sallammoniag, and One Ounce of Saltpeter. But of the Calx there must be Four Pound; and fuch Imbibition must be made at feveral times, drying and imbibing. laftly dry it, and cause it to descend in a great Descensory, and reduce into a folid Mass, the Body purged from Combustible Sulphureity by virtue of the Fire calcining; and from foul Terrestreity, which in Reduction retain with themselves the Feculency of the Earth; the Pody being purified from accidental Impuerries, which had access to it in its Minera. But its Foulness innate in the Radix of its Generation, must be palliated (or illustrated) with a Medicine, the greater part of which contains in it self the substance of Argentuine according to the Exigency of Art, as is by Us often demonstrated in Our Summe of Perfection.

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CHAP. XV.

Of the Solutions of Bodies prepared, and of certain Conjunctions of them, with certain Proportion, that they may appear with better Brightness after their Reduction.

Bodies are twofoldly reduced to Perfection, either by the way of Preparation, and by Commixtion of Perfect Bodies with the Imperfect; or by Medicine prepared for the purpose. But here We shall declare, why the Perfect perfects the Imperfect; and also, that the Imperfect is reduced to Perfection, with Preparations by Us generally demonstrated: and these Preparations in this Chapter We purpose sufficiently, and in a more special manner to treat of.

First We declare, that the Body cleansed (as is aforesaid) by the way of Calcination and

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and Reduction, must either be filed, or divided into small Graines, as is known: For after Fasson, it is by us poured out upon a Table bored full of small Holes, over cold Water; the Water being strongly stirred while this is doing. This is Our way of Granulating. This Granulate Body dissolve in Our Dissolutive Water, which is made of Salt-peter and Vitriol, as to the one half thereof; or dissolve Filings of the same Body into a Limpid Water; then add to it of Ferment prepared, to a third part of its own weight: Extract the Water, and revert it; this do seven times. After it is reduced into Body, prove it by its Examen, and you will rejoyce in this, that you have penerated.

But because We have treated of the perfect Administration of Imperfect Bodies, We will now give the special, true, and certain Rules of every Body: and begining first with Ampiter, We say, After you have prepared Supiter, and reduced it, dissolve the same in the Acuity of Waters, and to nine parts of this (diffolved as We faid) adjoyn one part of Talk calcined and dissolved, mixing the clear Waters. This Water rectifie by Alembeck, seven times extracting and reverting. After the last Rectification is made, give to it of the Water of Salt-peter, imbibing and drying, and reduce it into a clean Body, fultaining Ignition, and the Cineritum. For if you conjoyn Argentvive, precipitated and diffolved. ved, as We faid, after Reduction you will find a noble Body, under the afore-mentioned Froportion.

The Regimen of Saturn is compleated, it being prepared and dissolved, with a third part of its red Ferment also dissolved; which being prepared as before, you will rejoyce

to find it so fair a Body.

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We, more specially handling the Regiment of Venus, have declared, that you ought seven times, or oftner, to rectifie it, when prepared and dissolved; distilling off the Water, and reverting them thereon, each time. Which being coagulate, thence make a most noble Greenness with Salammoniae dissolved in distilled Vinegar. That Greenness rubifie in a Vessel of Mars, and again dissolve it; to which Solution adjoyn a third part of prepared and dissolved Luna; afterward extracting and reverting the Water of Ferment seven times. Then reduce this into Body, and you will rejoyce.

The Regimen of Mars is as of Venus, but by reason of its very great Foulness, you can

expect no good from it.

The Regimen of Luna is thus: Dissolve and coagulate it seven times, or at least four times. And to it dissolved, adjoyn the fixed rubifying Waters, which We have declared, and you will find the Body aptly Solar: for it agrees with Sol, and remains quietly with it. In this, Venus, admirably well purged and dissolved

dissolved, may be a great help to you; because a most clean, tinging, and fixed Sulphur may be extracted from it. And I tell you, that Mercury purished and fixed, hath power to palliate (or illustrate) the Foulness of Impersect Bodies; and fixed Sulphur extracted pure from Bodies, to colour them with Splendor. Hence you may collect a great Secret, viz. That Mercury and Sulphur may be extracted, as well from impersect Bodies duely prepared, as from the persect. For purished Spirits, and middle Minerals, are an Help, and very peculiar, for deducing the Work to Persection.

The Third Part, Of Bodies to be perfected, and of Alterative Medicines.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the way of Perfecting, according to the Third Order.

Having above sufficiently treated of all the ways of perfecting Imperfect Bodies, in the Second Order, We must now pass on to the Bounds of the Third Order. But what the Medicines are, and of what kind, both of the fecond

fecond and third Order, is plainly enough demonstrated in Our Book of the Perfett Magiftery; where we have with a competent and true Demonstration, shewed, that Our Stone is procreated of the Substance of Argentvive : and this We did sufficiently, as in a speculative Theorical Book. Therefore We intend here manifestly to unlock the Closure of Art, and it is thus: You must study to resolve Luna, or Sol, into its own Dry VV ater, which the Vulgar call Mercury: and this fo, as a Duodenary Proportion (of the Solutive VV ater) may contain only a part of the perfect Body. For if with gentle Fire, you well govern these, you will find (in the space of forty Days) that Body converted into meer VVater. And the fign of its perfed Dissolution, is Blackness appearing on its Superficies.

But if you endeavour to perfect both Works, the White, and the Red, dissolve each of the Ferments by it self, and keep it. This is Our Argentvive extracted from Argentvive, which We intend for Ferment. But the Paste to be fermented, We extract, in the usual manner, from impersect Bodies. And of this We give you a general Rule; which is, that the White Paste is extracted from Jupiter, and Saturn; but the Red from Venus and Saturn. Yet every Body must be dissolved by it self in the

Ferment.

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CHAP. XVII.

Of the Regimen of Jupiter and Saturn.

BEcause We intend in this Chapter to demonstrate the Regiment of Jupiter and Saturn; We first fignifie, that this Chapter is for the White, and the way is thus: Ry lib. t. of most clean Tin, and melt it, to which being in Flux, add twelve pounds of well cleanfed Mercury, stirring the whole, that they may be mixed. This Mixture put into a Phial having a Neck of a foot in length; which Phial place in an Athanor, and likewise another Fhial with Saturn so prepared; administring a gentle Fire to them for a Week. In which time you will have a Paste dissolved, fit to be fermented with the VVhite Ferment, according to the Proportion, which We shall here following shew. Let there be four parts of the Paste of Jupiter, three parts of Saturn, and one part of the VVbite Ferment. These, being dissolved, as We said, must be mixed through their least parts, and set in Putrefaction (after the manner of Our Diffolution of moderate Fire) for feven Days: this time expired, let them be taken out, well mixed, and their more liquid Parts expressed through a Cloth. What remains thick, put into a well sealed Glass, which place in the Athanor,

as before, for the time aforesaid; and so do thrice, until it hath imbibed all the Humidity. Then put your Vessel with its Matter, in the Furnace of Fixation for twelve Days; which being expired, take it out, and reduce it with Things reducing. And you will find that, which our Ancestors found not without very great Study, v.z. The Generate generating. The same you may joyn with Lead in the Cineritium, and you will find the Body perfect in Whiteness, perpetually generating its sike. The Expassion of which, together with what We have Written thereof, I (with all my Ancestors) leave to my Succeessors.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Regimen of Venus and Saturn.

of the Paste of Venus let there be three pounds, of Saturn two, and of Ferment one. Of these perfectly dissolved, make Commixtion through their least Parts, which keep in Heat, as in the White is said. Extract the Water, and what remains in the Cloth, put into a well sealed Glass, for three Weeks. Then take it out, and render to it a third part of its own reserved Water, and cost, as in the precedent Chapter; and this do thrice.

But when it hath imbibed all its Water, put it in its proper Veffel, and Furnace to be fixed. When fixed, with Things reducing, reduce it into Body ready to be augmented and tinged.

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rant. which our

of the Regimen of Mars.

Seeing the Solution of Mars in Sound very difficult; We shall in the End of this Book treat of many Whyt, and also feel down diverse other Experiments made by us. Therefore, of the Paste of Mars let there be lib. 2, of Venus lib 4, and of Saturn also lib. 4. Mix these without Ferment, and cost the Mixture for seven Days; and you will find the whole Dry. Fix it, and put it, together with half its weight of Lithargiry beaten to Powder, into a Reductory, and you will find a Mineral Body very profitable, if you be wise, of which We have often made mention.

CHAP. XX. WH is good

Of the Regimen of Luna.

The Regimen of Luna is the reducing it from its Minera, to a more noble State: and this is thus done: Diffolve Lynn, and of

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t take lib. 3, of Venus dissolved, lib. 4, of Ferment diffolved lib. 1. Conjoyn the Waters, of them for feven Days with gentle Fire in a fealed Glass, as in Mars, with their whole Water; then augment the Fire leifurely for other feven Days, and let it be as Fire of Sublimation. But for other feven Days give it Fire fomewhat more strong, that the whole Water may be fixed with it. This Powder reduce in a finall, Quantity : and if it retain with it felf part of the Mercury (which you will eafily perceive, if I you know how to calcine) it is well indeed; but if not, again put it to be fixed, until it be fufficiently fixt. This must be reduced with Red reducing Things; and then you will find your Luna coloured, transmuted and fixed, which highly efteem. For if you well Study in Our Volumes, you will find by Our Confideration, upon what Subfetts, the true Searcher ought to ground his Action.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Regimen of Mercury.

The Regimen of Mercury is compleated two ways, First, You must amalgamate it, well washed and purified, in the certain Proportion by Us under-written. In the second way, you must distill it, and thence make an V 2

Aquavita. For the first Way the Proportion is this: Of Mercury 48 ounces, of Sol I ounce; fe of Luna 1 ounce, of Venus 1 ounce, and of F Sasurn 1 ounce. Melt these Bodies; first the Venus and Luna; secondly, the Sal, thirdly Saturn. Take all out of the Fire, having melted them in a large Crucible, and your Mercury in readiness made hot in another; and when the faid Metals begin to harden, pour in the Mercury leifurely, firring the Mixture with a Stick, setting it again on the Fire, and taking it off, until they be all amalgamated with the whole Mercury. This Amalgama, put to be dissolved for seven Dayes, extract the Water with a Cloth, make the Residue volatile, administring Fire of Igmition. This again imbibe with its whole VVater, and put it to be generated; land again to be dryed for forty Dayer, and you will find a Stone; which put to be fixed, and you will have a Stone augmentable to Infinity. Therefore keep this Book, even from thy own son; because it expounds all Things, which We have Written in divers Books.

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CHAP. XXII.

of the Ferment of Luna, for the White.

THe Ferment of Luna for the VV hite is made, when Luna is diffolved in its own Corrofive

five Water, and this Water boiled away to a third part, and that exposed to the Air, or ce; set in B. M. or in Dung, for certain Dayes. For then it will be Oyl of Luna, and Ferment, which keep for the White.

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CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Ferment of Sol, for the Red.

The Ferment of Sol is made, when Gold is disfolved in its own Water, and decocted and prepared according to the aforesaid Chapter of the Ferment of Luna. For so, it will be the Ferment of Sol, for the Red, which keep.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Ferment of Ferment upon Mercury, as well for the White, as for the Red.

THe Composition of Our Medicine, which is called Ferment of Ferment upon Mercury, is made for the White, after this manner: Take the Ferment of Luna, which is its Oyl, and add to it twice so much of Arsnick sublimed and dissolved in Water; then to both these

add of Mercury diffolved, as much as of the Arfnick. Mix the Waters, and set them over a Fire for one Day to be incorporated. Afterward, extract the Water by Alembeck, and revert it; this do fifteen times, so incerating, and it will be fluid, as fusible Wax. Then add to it as much Virgins Wax melted, commix them, and project the Mixture upon Mercury washed, according as shall seem expedient to you. For that resolved is aug-

mented in vertue and weight.

But if this Ferment of Ferment be made for the Red: Dissolve Sol in its own water (all the Compositions of those Waters, and of other Things, are sufficiently treated of in Our Book, Of the Invention of Perfection; wherefore We have here omitted them) to one part of that Gold dissolved, add two parts of Sulphur dissolved in the same Water together with it, and three parts of Mercury dissolved. Let all these be truly dissolved into most clear Waters, which being mixt cock for one Day, that they may be sermented; then extract the Water sisteen times, each time reverting it. Incerate with yellow Virgins Wax; that is, with half its weight of Oyl of Blood, or Oyl of Eggs: then project upon crude Mercury, according as shall seem expedient to you.

Here note, that if you perfect this Medeine, according to the Method We have taught (in the Third Order of Our Sum of Perfection) the

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of the Congelative Medicine of Mercury, you will find by Reiteration of the Work, and by Subtiliation thereof, that one Part tingeth infinite Parts of Mercury into most high Sol, more noble than any natural Gold.

CHAP. XXV.

A Recapitulation of the Experiments of the Author.

COr as much as I intended in this Volume to declare all dubious Things, I will conclude my Book with all the true Experiments, which have been proved and tryed by me. By these true Operations, the new Searcher may perceive the Verity, or Falfing of divers Sophistical Receipts, and so not spend his time unprofitably and likewife differn what is good, in the Receipts of falle Operators: And first of Spirits only , and afterwards confequently of others, as well of Bodies, as of Spirits, with their Methods We intend to speak. But this Chapter is divided into two Parts : First We declare the Experiences of the Ancients proved by Us .: Secondly, the Restifications of them all. Yet, as We have begun, We must first infist upon those Works which are of Whiteness,

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A good Dealbation Re of Realgar 3 1, of Argentvive sublimed, 33, 6. of Tartar calcined, 31. grind and incorporate, and put them in a Phial with a Neck of a foot in length, and its orifice so wide, as two Fingers may enter: let it be luted, and set over a Fire, covered with a Cloth. First make a gentle Fire for a quarter of an hour, afterward augment the Fire underneath, and round about, until the Furnace be very hot with Ignition. When all is cold, break the Vessel, and take out what you find Metalline; and make of this a great Quantity. For I will now shew you the way, how this Medicine may be profitably rectified.

An Artificial Dealbation, Upon Tutia, sublime one part of sublimate Mercury, and two parts of Arsnick sublimed, until it shall have Ingress. This clearly, and very speci-

oully whitens Venus.

Another Dealbation, Imbibe three parts of Mercury sublimed, and two parts of Arsnick sublimed, with Lithargiry dissolved, until they become eight parts. To these eight adjoyn other eight parts of Arsnick sublimed; grind them together, and flux them with Oyl of Tartar, and you will whiten prepared Venus, at pleasure.

Also another, Grind Metalline Arsniek, with as much of the Calx of Luna, and imbibe the Mixture with the Water of Salarmoniac, and dry and grind; afterward dissolve

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dissolve Salt of Tartar in the Water of Saltpeter, with which Orl imbibe the Medicine, dry it. Repeat this thrice, incerating and drying, and you will rejoyce for this, which We have now related.

Another of Ours, Imbibe fupiter calcined, washed and dryed, so often with Metalline Arsnick, with half so much of sublimed Mercury, as until it flows, and enters Venus to for it whitens the same (if first prepared)

splendidly.

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Also, upon Tutia calcined, dissolved and coagulated, sublime white Arsnick (so that of the Arsnick be three parts, but of the Tutia one part) reiterating the Sublimation upon it four times; for it hath ingress: with them adjoyn half as much as the whole is, of Sublimate Mercury; grinding and incerating four times with the Water of Salammoniae, Peter, and Tartar, of each alike. With this, when coagulated, cement prepared Plates of Venus, and melt, and you will have a very beautiful Thing.

Also Another, Grind Venus calcined and incerated; to this add Arsnick sublimed, and half a part of Mercury sublimed; with which being well ground and mixed, adjoyn a little of the Water of Ammoniat, incerating upon a Marble; afterward dry and sublime. Revert the Sublimate upon the Feces, again imbibing, and so do thrice: the sourth time imbibe with the Water of Peter, and sublime what

what can be sublimed. Reiterate this Labour, until it remain stuid in the Bottom. This, in Copper prepared, will be resplendent

with Brightnefs.

Also, Upon the prepared Calx of Venus, so often sublime Sublimate Arsuick, as until some part of the Arsuick remain with it in the Asperity of Fire. That, imbibed with the Water of Peter, and lastly incerated with the water of Luna; and Mercury precipitate, and in the end with Oyl of Tartar rectified, until it slows, wonderfully whitens Venus and enters the second Order, if you have wisely walked in the Valleys of this Art. For I have elsewhere said, that if you obtain any part of Mercury precipitated, in the Mixture; you will walk more splendidly; especially, if the White Ferment, dissolved with the Mercury dissolved, after a certain Fination of it, be adjoyned by the Medium of Inceration, you will find; that you have walked nigh the way it self.

But, because We have proved, that fupiter, howsoever prepared, in the whole first
Order, is totally unprofitable, what Magistery
soever is followed in its Preparation; also
Saturn and Mars; therefore, in Our Sum
of Perfettion, VVe affigned to it a Medicine
of the Third Order; because there, it is most
excellently adorned, as is often proved in
Our said Sum of Perfettion, and We have
now proved and experienced de fatto, infinite

wayes

wayes, Yet We have Written more apt. Things, touching the Dealbation of Venus.

CHAP. XXVI.

Mercurial Sports.

NOW I begin to speak of Mercurial Playes or (Sports) make a Cement of Lithargiry of Silver, and Salt Alkaly of Zoza (or Soda) put the Cement first into a Crucible the Thickness of one Finger, upon that put a Globe of the Amalgamation of Mercury, and Luna, and put on the remainder of the Cement, that the Globe may be in the midst of the Cement. Dry, Lute, and fet the Crucible in a gentle Fire for half a Day, leifurely augmenting the Fire; and fo continue its leifurely Increase, from the Evening, unto the Dawning of the Day, with moderate Ignition at last. Then take it out, prove it by Cineritium, and it will be Luna in weight, and Surdity, and much better in Fixation.

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Also, Amalgamate Luna with Mercury, to which adjoyn as much of Saturn, as there is of the Luna. Put it into such a Crucible, as that three fourths of it may be empty, pour on it Oyl of Sulphur, and coct it unto Consumption of the Oyl: afterwards keep it for two Hours in a moderate Fire, and

there

there will be generated a Stone Black, with a little Redness. This Stone prove by Cinemented in Weight, Surdity, and Fixation.

Also another, worthy to be thought on,

Grind Luna amalgamated with Mercury, with twice so much Metalline Arsnick; to which adjoyn a ten-fold Proportion of Amalgamated Venus, viz. of Luna (Isuppose Venus) and Arfnick. Grind the whole, and fix, and reduce into Body, and it shall be well with you.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Citrination, or Colouring of Luna.

Aving guided you to the Knowledge of those Dealbations with the Magistery, We now come to speak of the Citringtion of Luna more specially, than We did in Our Sum of Perfection. Dissolve Our Philosophick Zyniar, deduced from Venus prepared, in the Water of the Dissolution of Luna; to which adjoyn half so much, as it self is, of Mercary rubified by Sublimation, and in some fort fixed, and dissolved; to these, add as much of Luna dissolved, as the Zyniar it felf is: from which, fermented for one day, extract

extract the Water by Distillation, and revert it; do this ten times. In the end coagulate, and reduce into Body, and you will rejoyce for this Invention.

Otherwise, Dissolve Zyniar and our Crocus prepared with the Sublimation of Mercury, until it wax Red; adjoyn as much Salammoniae, and sublime it thrice from that Crocus, which dissolve. The Crocus and Zyniar must be equal, to which adjoyn as much of Luna dissolved, as there is of both. Do as you did in the precedent, incerating and reducing: for it is easie.

Also, We will shew you another way more easie; R of Crocus and Zyniar dissolved, of each a like Quantity, adjoyn to them as much Gold dissolved. Incerate as before, in the End coagulate, and give to the Coagulate a fourth part of its own weight of the Oyl of Salt-peter; and project upon so much Luna, and it will be a Tincture with a Citrine Aspect.

Otherwise and best, Make a Water of Our Zyniar, and of Our said Crocus, and imbibe the Calxes of Sol and Luna (equal parts) therewith, until they have drunk in their own weight of it. In the end, incerate with the Oyl of Ammoniac, and Peter, and reduce into a noble Fody.

Alfo,

Also, Sublime Ammoniae from Our Greennoss, to which then adjoyn Grocus and Zyniar, from which well commixed sublime the
Ammoniae extracted from the aforesaid,
twice or thrice: and in the End dissolve the
whole, to which add a third part of Gold
dissolved. Incerate as before, and congeal;
then project upon Sol and Luna, so that of
Luna there be two parts, and of Sol one;
and it will be good.

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and reducing : for it is calle.

FINIS.

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ERRATA'S.

Age 10. line 5, read Spoliation, p. 13.l. 27. r. Porphiry; p. 16. l. 7. r. impalpable, p. 54. l. 5. r. Refutation; p. 59. l. 17. r. Stable; p. 60. l. 1. add and; l. 10. r. compounding; p. 64. l. 1. r. cocting; p. 95. l. 5. r. take; p. 120. r. Chap. 14. p. 121. l. 17. r. Ingenious; p. 133. l. 27. r. by; p. 140. l. 4. add in; p. 147. l. 2. delethe; p. 169. l. 30. r. participates; p. 177. l. 19. add it; p. 241. r. Chap. 2. p. ibid. l. 23. r. Apertion; p. 246. l. 3. r. unto; l. 6. deleto; p. 256. l. 10. r. there; p. 285. l. 13. r. it, 6 acceto; p. 2